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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Link Theory with Practice, Master Marxism 1

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Recall the Glorious Tradition and Learn the Revolutionary Line 5

STYLE OF WRITING

We Like to Read Vivid and Effective Short Articles 8

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Page

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Luch'un Hsien Teaches Han Cadres to Study the Languages of Minority Nationalities 11

Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Chenfeng Puyi Nationality and Miao Nationality Autonomous Hsien Actively Promote and Train New National Minority Cadres 13

HANDICRAFTS

Party Committee of Luchou Municipal Bureau of Handicrafts Modestly Seeks Opinions from the Masses and Conscientiously Improves Style of Leadership 15

RURAL TRADE

Proper Execution of Policy Brings About Good Results in Making Purchases 18

MILITIA

Tachai Militiamen Combine Productive Labor with Training 20

SALT MINE

Production Starts at Big Central China Salt Mine 21

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

China, Afghanistan Sign Civil Air Transportation Agreement 22

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Kabul for Home 22

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Pavilion Director Leaves for Algiers International Fair 23

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Continues Visit to Shenyang 23

Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Leaves Shenyang for Korea 24

Page

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese, Australian Table Tennis Players Hold First Friendly Matches in Australia 25

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Women's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Shanghai 25

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Film Reception in Addis Ababa 26

CHINA AND GUINEA

Delegation of African Independence Party of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Feted in Peking 26

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese T.U. Delegation Leaves Peking 27

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Komeito Chairman 27

Personages of Tokyo Economic Circles Welcome Hsiao Hsiang-chien 28

Leading Member of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Students Delegation 29

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Yoshikatsu Takeiri and Other Japanese Friends 29

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Gives Performance in Kobe, Japan 29

CHINA AND MALI

Peking Banquet Honors Malian Defense Minister 31

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador Calls on Nepalese Prime Minister, Foreign Minister 32

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet to Celebrate 19th Anniversary of Victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War 33

Page

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Delegation 35

Resolution of China-Korea Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Company Board of Directors Meeting Signed in Pyongyang 36

Chinese Chemical Fertilizer Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home 36

Chinese Chemical Fertilizer Delegation Returns from Korea 37

Chinese Tourists' Group Back from Korea 37

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Bhutto's Children Leave Peking for Southern China 37

CHINA AND PERU

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Peruvian President on National Day 38

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Agricultural Delegation Arrives in Bucharest 39

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Romania for Home 40

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss MP Group Feted in Peking 40

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Gymnastic Delegation Pays Friendly Visit to Syria 41

CHINA AND US

American Computer Scientists Leave Peking for Home 42

NATIONAL

LU HSUN'S WORKS

It Is Necessary to Study Their Strategy - by Chung Wen-hsi 43

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

P'englai Hsien Committee and Party Committee of a Local Army Unit Jointly Run a Marxist Evening School 51

Page

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Fish-and-Water Relations between Army and People on the Altai Mountains 53

The Military and the Civilian Population on the Fukien Front Units To Take Up the Responsibility of Coastal Defense Together 56

MILITARY TRAINING

Use Advanced Examples To Push Forward Military Training 58

PARTY BRANCHES

A Fighting Bastion Which Carries Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line 60

PARTY LEADERSHIP OVER AGRICULTURE

Northeast China Regional Party Committee Strengthens Leadership over Agriculture 64

IMPROVEMENT OF FARMLAND

Central China Hsien Drive to Change Nature 65

COTTON GROWING

Chinese Peasants Tending Cotton Fields Well 66

NATIONAL MINORITIES

People in Northeast China Multi-National Hsien Closely Unite To Make Progress 67

SPORTS

Minority Nationality Sportsmen at National Athletic Meet 69

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Swimming Team Leaves Shanghai for Peking 70

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Communique on Visit of Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen to People's Republic of China 71

Prime Minister Al Aini of Arab Republic of Yemen Cables Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai 72

Page

ASIAN TTC

Organizing Committee of First Asian Table Tennis Championships Formed 73

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Patriotic Chinese Residents in Britain Fete Chinese Ambassador 74

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Congratulates Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on Complete Success in Five-Nation Visit 74

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Arrives in Urumchi 76

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Women's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Kwangchow 77

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Minister Arrives in Peking 77

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff Meet Delegation of African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde 78

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 78

Italian Olympic Committee Chairman Leaves Peking for Home 79

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Liao-chih Meet and Fete Yoshikatsu Takeiri and Other Japanese Friends 79

CHINA AND MALI

Chou En-lai, Hsiao Ching-kuang Meet Malian Minister of Defense, Interior and Security 80

CHINA AND MEXICO

First Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Leaves Peking for Post 80

Page

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Delegation to Regular Meeting of China-Korea Joint Enterprise Leaves Pyongyang for Home 80

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking 81

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Agricultural Delegation Visits Romanian-Chinese Friendship Cooperative 81

Romanian National Women's Basketball Team in Northeast China 82

Chinese Workers' Delegation Returns to Peking from Romania 83

CHINA AND SUDAN

All-Sudan Basketball Association Fetes Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation 83

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 84

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Swiss M.P. Group 84

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film to Tanzanian National Sports Council 85

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative to UN Sea-bed Committee Speaks at Sub-Committee Meeting 85

Chinese Representative Elucidates at UNECOSOC Meeting Chinese Government Position on Questions of So-called "Tibetan Refugees" and "Chinese Refugees" in Hongkong and Macau 88

Chinese Representative Fetes Chairman of UN Sea-bed Committee, Sub-Committees 89

Page

CHINA AND US

Vice Chairman Soong Ching Ling Meets American Woman Writer Barbara W. Tuckman 90

American Woman Writer Leaves Peking 90

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Gerhard Schroeder Leaves Shanghai for Home 91

NATIONAL

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

PLA Learns from People of the Whole Country in Response to Chairman Mao's Call 92

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Develop the PLA's Fine Tradition of Political Work 96

Further Promote the Glorious Traditions of the People's Army 102

REGIMENTATION OF YOUTHS

Grasp Firmly the Work of Educating Young People 105

It Is Necessary To Run the Summer Vacation Life of the Students Well 108

Pay Attention to the Holiday Activities of Young People 109

PLA ANNIVERSARY

Peking Soiree Marks PLA Founding Anniversary 111

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Old East China Revolutionary Base Area Expands Industry 112

SALT PRODUCTION

Famous Southwest China Salt Center Raises Output 113

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Returns from Afghanistan 115

Page

CHINA AND ALBANIA

China's Army Day Warmly Celebrated in Albania 115

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Public Health and Friendship Delegation Feted in Algiers 117

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Arrives in Peking at Head of Delegation of Kingdom of Cambodia after Visiting Five European, African Countries 117

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet To Congratulate Samdech and Madame Sihanouk on Their Successful Visits to Five European, African Countries 119

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet in Celebration of Successful Visits of Samdech Sihanouk to Five European and African Countries 122

Speech by Samdech Sihanouk 125

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Minister Feted in Peking 127

Agreement between Governments of China and Ethiopia on Civil Air Transport Signed in Peking 128

Ethiopian Ambassador to China and Wife Give Reception for Visiting Ethiopian Minister 128

CHINA AND GUINEA

Delegation of African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Visits Peking Army Unit 129

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih again Meet Yoshikatsu Takeiri and Other Japanese Friends 129

Japanese Democratic Socialist Party Fetes Hsiao Hsiang-chien 130

Sun Ping-hua Meets Japanese Friends and Korean Residents in Osaka 130

Japanese State Minister Takeo Miki Gives Dinner in Honor of Hsiao Hsiang-chien and Others 131

Page

Japanese Komei Party Chairman Leaves Peking for Shanghai 131

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

45th Founding Anniversary of Chinese PLA Celebrated in Korea 132

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Pakistan Ambassador to China 133

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Women's Basketball Team Visits Shenyang 134

CHINA AND SYRIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Syrian Ambassador 134

NATIONAL

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Commanders and Fighters of Freighter "505" of a Certain Unit Under PLA Shenyang Command Commended by the Masses for Consciously Carrying Out Party's Policies and Exemplarily Observing Mass Discipline 135

People's Fighters Take Every Care of the People 137

Mighty Hawks Flying Through Clouds 139

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Learn from the PLA, Support the PLA 141

Give Play to the Glorious Tradition, Strengthen Army-Civilian Unity 146

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Get a Firm Grip on Line Education and Make a Good Job of Industrial Production 148

ARMY DAY EDITORIAL

Carry Glorious Tradition Forward 152

ARMY DAY RECEPTION

Grand Peking Reception Marks Army Day 155

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech at Chinese Army Day Reception 159

Page

MILITIA

Heroic Militia Platoon on Tibetan Plateau 161

ARCHAEOLOGY

Two-Thousand-Year Old Tomb Found in Perfectly Preserved Condition in Central China 164

HOSPITALS

Tientsin City Hospital Serves Peasants 166

WATER CONTROL

Mass Campaign to Build Water Control Projects in North China Province 167

SALT PRODUCTION

Two Big Saltfields in China Fulfill Year's Plans 168

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Photo Exhibition Opens in Tirana to Mark Chinese Army Day 169

CHINA AND AMERICAS

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Peru, Chile and Canada 170

CHINA AND BHUTAN

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Sends Message of Condolence on Death of King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk of Bhutan 170

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Congratulates King Jigme Singh Wangchuk of Bhutan on His Accession to Throne 171

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Embassy in Cuba Holds Reception on Occasion of Visit of Chinese Volleyball Team 171

CHINA AND GUINEA

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Delegation of African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde 172

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Socialist Member of Upper House of Japanese Diet Arrives in Peking . . . 172

Hisao Kuroda and Five Other Friends from Japanese Socialist Party Arrive in Peking 172

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Gives Performance in Osaka, Japan 173

Chinese Agricultural and Peasant Delegation Visits Northeast Japan . . . 174

Liao Cheng-chih, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Friends 175

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Minister Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking 175

Malian Minister Leaves Peking for Home 176

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Rabat for Home 177

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ministry of Armed Forces Holds Grand Meeting in Celebration of Chinese Army Day 178

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Ambassador Gives National Day Reception in Peking 179

TT DELEGATION

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Back in Peking from Tunisia, Nigeria and Morocco 180

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. 180

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Link Theory with Practice, Master Marxism

- PLA units of the Canton Command hold meeting to exchange experience in study

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 25, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, July 24, 1972) Recently the Canton units of the PLA held an experience exchange meeting on the study of works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao for senior and middle level cadres. At the meeting more than 180 leadership cadres from various levels summed up and exchanged their experience in study. All declared that they must better maintain the policy of linking theory with practice so that better gains could be scored in study.

In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, leadership cadres of the Canton units from the regimental level upwards read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and by diligently applying the stand, concept, and method of Marxism in their analysis and solution of problems in actual work, raised their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and pushed forward the development of work in the units. Many of the comrades at the meeting told of their personal experience in implementing the guideline of linking theory with practice, which enlightened everyone.

Talking about their study experience at the meeting, all unanimously pointed out that in order to master Marxism the fundamental problem lay in maintaining the guideline of "uniting theory and practice" consistently advocated by Chairman Mao. Two members of the Party committee of a certain division both managed to squeeze out time each day for reading and study, but because their road of study was not the same, the result of their study was also different. One linked the practice of line struggle with conscientious reading, understood the spiritual essence as well as the stand, concept and method of Marxism, took care to guide revolutionary practice with revolutionary theory and took a firm and well defined stand in line struggle. The other committee member paid no attention to linking theory with practice, always thought that he could find ready-made answers

from books, and because of that his theoretical level and line awareness were not high.

With reference to the two situations of reading and studying of these two committee members, the Party organization organized everybody to study over again the brilliant work "Reform Our Study" by Chairman Mao. In the discussion, all pointed out: The study guideline of linking theory with practice, consistently advocated by Chairman Mao, is founded on the basis of dialectical materialism and is opposed to idealism and metaphysics. The pragmatic and formalistic so-called study "guideline" promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, on the other hand, is founded on the idealist basis of separating theory from practice, and calls upon the people to divorce themselves from the practice of the struggle between the two lines, serve the goal of implementing revisionism and bring about a capitalist restoration. Whether or not the policy of linking theory with practice is to be maintained is essentially a question of whether Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to be implemented or not.

After the understanding of the members of the Party committee of this division was raised, they were able to implement consciously the study guideline advocated by Chairman Mao, delved diligently into the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and in conjunction with the practice of line struggle, studied and practiced repeatedly and achieved fine results. There was a quite prominent change in the character of the work in the unit.

When summing up their study experience, all were also able to comprehend that, in order to implement correctly the guideline of linking theory with practice, they must begin with an honest attitude with the basic works of Marx and Lenin, read these works in their full text one by one, delve diligently into the study of basic principles, and strive to master the spiritual essence of Marxism. If they merely seek the secrets of success, take "short-cuts," commit to memory only a few summaries, recite a few quotations or simply learn "by rote," they naturally would not be able to learn theory, distinguish between different lines or do their work well. Facts have proved that those comrades who were better at study were those who had been willing to make the effort and exert themselves in reading. They must study earnestly before they could make any gain.

When commencing with the study of the works of Marx and Lenin, some of the members of the Party committee of a certain unit who had not properly read their books and were yet unable to distinguish between materialism and idealism, were anxious to solve the empiricism that existed in their work. Consequently, they erroneously mistook empiricist things for materialist things and maintained them. Later, they studied Chairman Mao's "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and criticized the so-called study "policy" of taking "short-cuts" promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. In accordance with the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao, everybody began seriously to read the full text of works of Marx and Lenin, studied conscientiously "Anti-Duhring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" chapter by chapter and passage by passage, and grasped their spiritual essence. Then they centralized the theses of Marx, Engels and Lenin on materialist line of knowledge, compared them with the idealist fallacies, and from that were able to draw more distinctly lines of demarcatio-

between the two fundamentally opposite lines of knowledge. Analyzing empiricism again on that basis, everybody was able to see clearly that: Empiricism makes no distinction between concrete things, pays no attention to conditional changes, but carries out work purely on its own perceptual and partial experience. It actually is nothing but subjectivism and idealism.

By means of this kind of study, they conscientiously strengthened investigation and study, maintained the point of departure from practice and constantly summed up experience. Last year, when grasping the building of basic Party organizations, they investigated in succession the Party branches of over 10 company units, and on the basis of problems existing universally, drew up measures for improving and invigorating Party construction. Then later, they went again personally to the test points to sum up experience and pushed forward the building of Party branches of the companies.

At the experience exchange meeting, all agreed that speaking for the moment, in order to succeed in linking theory with practice, they must carry out reading and study centered on the problem of the line and in close relation with repudiate-revisionism and rectification. For a time, members of the Party committee of a certain division did not properly relate reading and study with repudiate-revisionism and rectification. Consequently their criticism of the fallacies of revisionism was not thorough enough, and their comprehension of the stand, concept and method of Marxism was also not deep enough. Later, they combined their reading with the repudiation of revisionism and criticized and repudiated the idealist transcendentalism promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. By means of the study and the criticism and repudiation, all were able to draw a line of distinction between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendetalism, see clearly the reactionary essence of idealist transcendentalism promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and strengthen their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

Members of the Party committee of a certain unit have also closely linked the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism with reading and study, and used the concept of unity of opposites, the thesis of Marxism on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat for deepening their comprehension of the basic line of the Party and criticizing the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the doctrine of human nature of the landlords and bourgeoisie promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. By means of this kind of study, the awareness of everybody is enhanced. Maintaining a sober head, they are vigorously leading the units in victorious advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In their reading and study, many of the comrades realize that the process of linking theory with practice is also a process of ceaseless deepening of the knowledge of Marxist theories in accordance with the law of "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge." Only through substained and repeated study and practice can the study of Marxism be gradually mastered.

Chang Kuo-ts'ai, the commander of a certain regiment, has studied the "Communist Manifesto" as well as Chairman Mao's teaching that the masses are the real heroes, criticized and repudiated the fallacies "the masses are backward" and "heroes are makers of history" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and initially mastered in theory the materialist historical concept of Marxism that the masses are the real heroes and that slaves were makers of history. However, deep in his mind, he still believed in himself more than he believed in the people.

Once, before starting out on a camping exercise, he drew up a proposal for training based on his own personal experience, and thought that the proposal would be quite comprehensive. However, when it was handed to the masses for discussion, they advanced many good ideas on the basis of new conditions in the unit. This incident touched him deeply and he learned a lesson which he never could have done from books. He said "The wisdom of a person is limited. The masses are the real heroes. A revolutionary should place his position with the people correctly. In work he must firmly rely on them, believe in them, follow the road taken by them and establish the world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism."

When the unit arrived at the training site, the upper level authorities indicated that they should build their fortifications and camouflage their positions within five days. At the beginning he thought that the time was too short, there was not enough tools and the difficulty would be very great. However, when he handed the task to the masses, the cadres and fighters battled night and day in high spirits, working as a team and using local materials. They carried out technical innovations and completed the task in just four-and-a-half days. This incident enabled Chang Kuo-ts'ai to gain a profound education. He studied the "Communist Manifesto" over again, and his comprehension of it was much deeper than before. By means of repeated study and practice, he henceforth more consciously formed close ties with the masses in work and enabled various items of work to be carried out better still.

* * *

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Recall the Glorious Tradition and Learn the Revolutionary Line

- Chengning Hsien Party Committee steps up line education for members of rural Party branches according to local conditions, raises the consciousness of basic level cadres in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and develops the role of the Party branch as a fighting bastion

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 26, 1972)

(According to NCNA Lanchow) The CCP Committee of Chengning Hsien, Kansu Province, conducts education in the Party's basic line for members of rural Party branches with close reference to the reality of class struggle and line struggle, incessantly raises their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and fully develops the role of the Party branch as a fighting bastion.

One-third of Chengning hsien belonged to the former Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region. At present 96 of the 170 secretaries and deputy secretaries in the 81 production brigades in the hsien were veteran Party members who joined the Party as early as during the period of War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the period of land reform and the period of collectivization. In the course of education in the Party's basic line, the Chengning Hsien Party Committee took this characteristic into consideration and paid attention to combining education in revolutionary tradition with education in the basic line, to recalling tradition and to learning the line so as to raise the consciousness of basic level cadres in the continuation of revolution.

Tungfeng Production Brigade, Yungcheng Commune, was always an advanced unit. For a period of time, however, cadres of this brigade developed arrogance and self-complacency in the face of achievement and honor. They only wanted to keep what they had achieved and did not want to create any new achievement. This dragged the production brigade back to the state of a backward brigade for a period of time.

A deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee who was staying at selected spots in this production brigade studied the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's "reply" to the people in Yenan and Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region together with members of the Party branch of the production brigade, led everybody to review the history of the revolutionary struggles in which people of the old areas drove mules to turn in public grain and carried heavy loads in support of the front during the years of the revolutionary war, and developed anti-arrogance and complacency activities of looking for shortcomings, comparing performance and digging out causes in the Party branch with reference to the reality of ideology and work so as to make them realize that arrogance, self-complacency and stagnation was a reflection of the low consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and

continuing revolution. After understanding was elevated, the Party branch of the production brigade used class struggle and line struggle as the key link to lead the masses to struggle arduously and engage in capital construction of farmland in a big way.

After two years' efforts they brought three large ditches under control, built six dams and 770-odd mow of terraced fields and basically controlled the loss of water and soil. Last year, the output of food grain reached the target set in the "Program" and they were back with the advanced units.

P'ang Po-yü, secretary of the Party branch of Yüehnan Production Brigade, Hsip'o Commune, was a veteran Party member who joined the Party during the period of war of liberation. Although he was nearing fifty and in poor health, education in the basic line invigorated his revolutionary youth and enabled him to fight before the masses in the three great revolutionary struggles. Under his leadership, capital construction of farmland in this production brigade developed quickly with high quality. Last year the target for food grain output set in the "Program" was exceeded throughout the production brigade, whereby they made new contributions to revolution.

The Chengning Hsien Party Committee considers education of members of rural Party branches in policy as an important subject of education in the basic line so as to make basic level cadres understand correctly and grasp profoundly the relation between the Party's policies and the line, and voluntarily implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

There are mountains and rivers in Loch'uan Commune, therefore the natural conditions are favorable for the development of diversified operations. However, as a result of the lack of profound understanding of the Party's basic line on the part of some of the cadres in this commune, they developed certain deviations during the execution of the guideline, "With food grain as the key policy, develop production in an all-round manner," and blindly expanded the area of growing of such crops as fruits, mellons, vegetables and tobacco, etc. This affected the production of food grains. Later, after a repudiation of the capitalist tendency, another tendency was developed in which they grasped only food grains but neglected diversified operations.

Thus, the principal cadres of the hsien Party committee went deep into the commune and production brigades to organize members of the commune Party committee and basic level Party branches to study the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's guideline of "with food grain as the key policy, develop production in an all-round manner," summed up historical experiences and lessons, helped the production brigades to draw a clear line between legitimate diversified operations and the capitalist tendency, and formulated rational planting plans. In this way, correct implementation of the policy helped to mobilize the initiative of the broad masses of cadres and commune members.

Last year, the average per-mow output of food grain throughout the commune reached 404 chin, thus exceeding the target set in the "Program" and diversified operations were also relatively greatly developed. During

the past year, the commune purchased 39 pieces of agricultural machinery including tractors, diesel engines, crushers, etc., which helped to accelerate the process of agricultural mechanization.

During the past two years Chengning Hsien Party Committee adopted the method of concentrated training by rotation and holding of study classes to give training to all members of rural Party branches in the hsien. In the meantime, the hsien Party committee also regularly organized on the basis of investigation and study basic level cadres to study seriously Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books with reference to the reality of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, to study the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, to conduct penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and to raise their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle. This pushed the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production into vigorous development.

In 1971, this hsien was hit by drought, but it still reaped a good harvest of food grains and created the highest record of grain output in history. The total output of food grain that year was increased by 86 percent over that of 1970 and the hsien sold 27,500,000 chin of food grains to the state, thus contributing its effort to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

STYLE OF WRITING

We Like to Read Vivid and Effective Short Articles

- Selected letters from readers -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 26, 1972)

Frank and To the Point

The Jen-min Jih-pao published two investigation reports on July 24*, which were frank and to the point. We workers, being busy with production, like to read such good and short articles. They are effective.

Chairman Mao has always advocated writing of short and concise articles, but swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i practiced bourgeois formalism and produced long-winded but empty articles devoid of substance, which made people shudder. Such a harmful style which undermines revolution must be eliminated. We are looking forward to seeing more of such good and short articles.

Chang Fu-ts'ai
Communist Party Member and an old worker
of Hsiangt'an Iron and Steel Mill, Hunan

*

Improve the Style of Writing with the Spirit of Rectification

We were very happy to read the two investigation reports published by the Jen-min Jih-pao. We have read them over three times, but still want to read them again.

These two reports are very brief but say much. Questions are presented clearly and solved practically, telling us how things were at the beginning, how they turned out later and how they are now. The articles point out clearly the contradictions, struggles, the line and the policies. Upon reading these reports the reader immediately knows how to understand and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policies. Although we have never raised sheep and pigs, what these two production brigades did and their experience has given us a vivid line education.

Jen-min Jih-pao editors have said for us what we wanted to say from the bottom of our heart. We fighters like such good and short reports. It only takes a few minutes to finish reading a report after we return from duty. Very little time is spent, but important things can be learned.

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* See SCMP No. 5188, Aug. 3, 1972.

However, some articles in the newspapers mix big viewpoints with small viewpoints and small viewpoints with small details, thus becoming vague, long and empty. They seem to be very convincing, but leave no impression on the reader.

We hope that comrades who write newspaper articles and editorial comrades improve their writing style with the spirit of rectification according to Chairman Mao's teachings.

Wang Shih-hsin and Hsieh Ping-an
Fighters of the 4th Company of a certain unit stationed in Nanking

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Oppose New Stereotyped Writing

The Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note said: Many articles are too long and who want to read them? They should be changed.

Quite a few articles (including news items and newsletters) are lengthy and void of substance. They are difficult to read and the reader does not get much out of them. This is precisely the "new stereotyped writing and new dogma" which Chairman Mao has always criticized. This is a reflection of idealist transcendentalism in the style of writing.

Such a style of writing also has bad influence on language instruction. When reflected in the students' compositions, the rich and diversified school life, in which they "consider study as the principal task but also learn other things," becomes dry and stereotyped in writings. The same style is used no matter what they are writing. From such writing we cannot find the vigorous spirit of the young people. This shows us how harmful new stereotyped writings and new dogmas are.

The style of writing is in reality a question of whom we should serve. We should write with an honest attitude, proceeding from reality. Articles should be short and concise so that the workers, peasants and soldiers may like to read them! Consequently opposition of new stereotyped writings and new dogmas and advocation of a vivid, concise and clear new writing style are also fighting tasks for us educational workers.

Group for Research in Language Teaching,
No. 2 Middle School of Peking

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Short But Not Empty

The Jen-min Jih-pao has published two investigation reports which are short but not empty. There is not one redundant word. These two one-thousand-word-or-so articles talk about the line, the policies, and the contradictions as well as ways to solve them. They use vivid examples

and correct figures to demonstrate that when Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies are implemented thoroughly revolution and production would be developed, but that when Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies are violated revolution and production will suffer setbacks.

At present when the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production is developing vigorously in our rural areas, our tasks are difficult but we do not have much time. Reading of those long and empty articles is time-consuming and they do not tell us much. By the time we finish reading the latter part we shall have forgotten the beginning. As a result, we do not get a deep impression nor do we learn much from them. We hope that newspapers will carry more articles which are rich in content, analytical, vivid, short and convincing.

Wang K'o-ch'en
A poor-peasant commune member of
Wangch'üanssu Production Brigade,
Shuni Hsien, Peking

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Luch'un Hsien Teaches Han Cadres to Study the Languages of Minority Nationalities

- To strengthen unity of nationalities and serve still better the people of various nationalities of the frontier region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 25, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming, July 24, 1972) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Luch'un hsien, Hungho Hani and Yi Nationalities Autonomous Chou, Yunnan province, are teaching their Han nationality cadres to study actively the languages of the minority nationalities so as to serve better the people of various nationalities in the frontier region and score better achievements.

Luch'un hsien is a multi-nationalities community frontier hsien with minority nationalities comprising 96 percent of the total population of the hsien. While actively training local minority nationalities cadres, the CCP Luch'un hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee are also urging Han nationality cadres to study seriously the languages of the minority nationalities so as to form closer ties with the people, lead the people better in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and further strengthen national unity. Because of this, at meetings held by the hsien and communes, they are always stressing the importance of studying the languages of the minority nationalities to the Han nationality cadres, and calling upon them to make the effort to learn properly the languages of the minority nationalities for the revolution. They are also constantly publicly commending those cadres who have scored achievements in consciously implementing the Party's nationality policy and studying the languages of the minority nationalities, and helping everybody to establish the thought of serving the people of various nationalities in the frontier region wholeheartedly.

Owing to the importance attached by Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, the study of the languages of the minority nationalities by Han nationality cadres has become a vogue in Luch'un hsien and better results are being scored. At present more than half of the Han nationality cadres among the standing members of the hsien revolutionary committee could talk fluently about the general and specific policies of the Party and conduct investigation and study in the languages of such indigenous minority nationalities as the Hani and the Yi. Most of the commune-level Han nationality cadres have mastered one or several languages of the minority nationalities.

Many of the Han nationality cadres on the education, health, and commercial fronts have also mastered the languages of the minority nationalities. Liu Cheng-yüan, a doctor at the clinic of Yenlo production brigade of Kok'uei Commune came to work in Luch'un from the interior in 1969. She set up the thought of serving the people of the frontier wholeheartedly, and by

means of diligently learning from the people, she is now able to use the language of the Hani people fluently in questioning patients about their symptoms and chatting with them.

Chang Yen-fang is a Han nationality woman teacher of Hasheng primary school in Sanmeng Commune. By overcoming various difficulties in learning from the students and their parents, she learned quite a bit of the language of the Hani within only half a year. Now she is not only able to explain lessons in the language of the Hani, but is also able to talk to the students' parents in their language.

After mastering the languages of the minority nationalities, the Han nationality cadres are able to further stimulate the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and nationality policy. For a time, because the cadres and commune members of Mihe production team of Lüehchia production brigade of P'ingho Commune could not understand the Han language, they had difficulty in understanding the general and specific policies of the Party. The secretary of the Party committee of the commune, Lei Shu-fa, a Han nationality cadre, studied the general and specific policies of the Party together with the commune members, patiently and carefully explained to them in the language of the Hani, helped everybody to further carry through the general and specific policies of the Party, and mobilized the activism of the commune members.

Many of the Han nationality cadres going to work in the rural areas now talk with the people in the languages of the minority nationalities. They are able to know the conditions of the people better and cherish a deep class feeling for them. The poor and lower-middle peasants fondly call them "A-tejan" (Hani for "Our fine children").

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Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Chenfeng Puyi Nationality and Miao Nationality Autonomous Hsien Actively Promote and Train New National Minority Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 25, 1972)

(According to NCNA-Kweiyang, July 24, 1972) As they fully develop the role of old cadres of the national minorities, the CCP Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Chenfeng Puyi Nationality and Miao Nationality Autonomous Hsien actively promote and train new national minority cadres who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and enable them to grow up quickly under the care of Mao Tse-tung's thought and with the warm help of the old cadres.

Chenfeng hsien is located along the Peip'en River in the southwest of Kweichow province and inhabited by various nationalities including Puyi, Miao, Han, Kelao, Yi, and Hui. After the liberation, a large number of national minority cadres were trained under the concern of the Party through tempering in the practice of revolutionary struggle. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the hsien considered the training of new nationality cadres an important routine work of the Party committee and one deputy secretary and two standing committee members of the Party committee were put in charge of it. In this hsien at present, minority national cadres constitute 50 percent of the cadres at hsien, ch'ü and commune levels and over 70 percent of the cadres at production brigade and production team levels. Furthermore many of them are new cadres.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Chenfeng hsien pay great attention to promoting minority national active elements tested by the three great revolutionary struggles to leading positions at various levels in accordance with the five requirements for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution laid down by Chairman Mao. At the beginning of 1971 the hsien Party committee transferred four minority national active elements to join the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team and implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies in Lujung Commune where the class struggle was quite complex. In the course of developing class struggle together with the masses of commune members, these four active elements were firm in their stand and worked actively and boldly with a high sense of responsibility. After a period of tempering, training and education, these active elements had their consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and continuation of revolution raised. At present, these four minority national active elements have been promoted to be commune cadres. Two of them were even appointed secretary and deputy secretary of a commune Party committee. Now these new minority national cadres lead the commune members to grasp revolution and promote production and play a great role at their new leading posts.

In the course of training new minority national cadres, Chenfeng hsien pays great attention to training female minority national cadres. Among the 11 new female cadres in the hsien, five are minority nationals. Ts-en Su-ying, a Puyi girl, failed to work boldly enough when she was first selected a member of the Party committee and the head of the women's department of Maoan Commune. The hsien Party committee sent a deputy secretary of the committee to work with her, explain the Party's guidelines and policies to her, and help her to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, and intentionally let her handle some of the problems. After a period of time he let her choose freely to stay at selected spots in a production team and put her in charge of the work of a production brigade. After such patient training and assistance by the hsien Party committee, this new cadre has now greatly increased her ability to work independently.

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HANDICRAFTS

Party Committee of Luchou Municipal Bureau of Handicrafts Modestly Seeks Opinions from the Masses and Conscientiously Improves Style of Leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 21, 1972)

(NCNA Chengtu, July 20, 1972) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory set forth by the 9th Party Congress, the Party Committee of the Handicraft Bureau of Luchou Municipality, Szechwan Province, develops the Party's democratic style of work and modestly seeks the opinion of the masses, thereby arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses and further developing the excellent current situation. For last year and the first half of this year, this bureau overfulfilled the state plan, universally improving the quality of products, lowering production costs and increasing its capital accumulation.

After its establishment, the Party committee of Luchou Municipal Bureau of Handicrafts has paid attention to modestly seeking dissenting opinions and making correct criticism and self-criticism. Its members conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and realized that whether or not they could conscientiously seek criticism and opinions from the masses was by no means an ordinary problem of style of work but was a major problem of whether or not they could carry out better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. For this reason, they took the correct handling of criticism from the masses as an important aspect of the Party committee's ideological building. Since last year, the Party committee has launched open-door rectification movements three times and mobilized the masses to express their views on the Party committee. Its leading members also go often into the basic-level units to seek opinions actively from the cadres and the masses, to pool the wisdom of the masses and to improve the method and style of leadership practically. They have won praised from the masses.

Luchou Municipal Bureau of Handicrafts pays very close attention to hearing the opinions of the comrades who committed mistakes at one time and bringing their revolutionary enthusiasm into full play. Acting on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, the new Party committee of this bureau has liberated a group of cadres who have committed mistakes and placed them in leading positions at various levels according to the requirements of work. Later, it discovered that some of these cadres feared making mistakes again, worked with hesitation and dared not speak out their own views on its work arrangements.

In view of this problem, it on the one hand paid attention to improving its styles of work and actively made self-criticism on its own defects and mistakes and, on the other hand, organized these cadres to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Inner-Party criticism is a weapon for strengthening the Party organization and increasing its fighting capacity" and encouraged them to make criticism and suggestion boldly to the leading members of the

bureau's Party committee in the attitude of responsibility for the Party and for the revolutionary cause. Its leading members often went to the basic-level units to have heart-to-heart talks with these comrades, patiently listened to their opinions and supported them in doing their work boldly.

Kao Kuo-liang, secretary of the Party branch of the tannery under this bureau committed some mistakes during the great cultural revolution. Some time ago, he had misgivings about making criticism and suggestions to the leading members of the bureau's Party committee. After study and with the patient help of the leadership, he dispelled his worries and boldly put forth criticism and suggestions.

Comrade Yu Yu-lin, a deputy secretary of the bureau's Party committee, once came to grasp the line education in this tannery and suggested suspending production for some time so as to concentrate on criticizing the counter-revolutionary crimes committed and the reactionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Comrade Kao Kuo-liang held that this was incompatible with the policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and suggested carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and grasping the line education without suspending production. Comrade Yu Yu-lin immediately adopted this view.

The courage shown by the leading member of the bureau's Party committee in accepting criticism and improving his work encouraged Comrade Kao Kuo-liang, who again put forth criticism and suggestions in the light of the problems met by the bureau's Party committee in handling the relationship between revolution and production and between politics and vocational work. The bureau's Party committee conscientiously considered his suggestions and thought that his suggestions hit the nail squarely on the head. To solve this problem, the members of the Party committee, bearing in mind the realities, squarely criticized the reactionary fallacy "politics may overrule other work" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, conscientiously summed up their experience in work at an earlier stage and, under the premiss of putting politics in command, concretely strengthened leadership over production, thereby promptly solving the problems in production and giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production.

The Party committee of Luchou Municipal Bureau of Handicrafts learned from practice that accepting dissenting opinions aptly would be highly advantageous to improving the leadership style, preventing arrogance and complacency and guaranteeing implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. After the establishment of this bureau's new Party committee, its leading members often went to the basic-level units to investigate the conditions there, solve the problems and sum up experience. They achieved some successes in this concern. Some of the Party committee members therefore became arrogant and complacent and thought that they had done their work quite well.

At that time, the cadres and the masses of some basic-level units criticized some Party committee members for their lack of a deep-going style of work and their defective method of leadership. The Party committee gave this criticism a cool-headed consideration and discovered that it formerly paid attention to investigating the conditions in big factories and

big handicraft cooperatives and neglected the small factories and small cooperatives which were relatively far away from the city. Accordingly, it improved its style of leadership to a further extent.

While continuously grasping the big factories and big cooperatives, it strengthened leadership over the small ones. For instance, it discovered that a worker-peasant hardware cooperative which was some 20 li away from the city served agricultural production wholeheartedly, did everything to meet the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants and continuously increased the output and improved the quality of farm tools, winning praises from the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. Immediately, it enthusiastically summed up and popularized the experience of this hardware cooperative, giving an impetus to the development of the bureau's work of aiding agriculture.

The Party Committee of Luchou Municipal Bureau of Handicrafts not only listened to but also analyzed and studied the criticism and opinions of the cadres and the masses. It humbly accepted the correct criticism and opinions. With regard to some criticism and opinions which were not quite correct, it did not adopt the simple method of "rejecting" them but patiently and carefully did some work of education through persuasion, achieving not only clarity in thinking but also unity among comrades. With regard to the relatively complicated conditions and the opinions which were difficult to make clear for the time being, it perseveringly proceeded from investigation and study to see what was right and what was wrong, so as to solve the problems correctly.

In the latter half of last year, the bureau's Party committee learned from letters visitors from the masses that some of the masses of a certain unit were very critical about a leading cadre of their unit and even demanded that he be dismissed from the leading post. It held that it should not hasten to express an attitude and jump to a conclusion before making clear the condition. Its principal responsible comrade went personally to this unit to hold an informal meeting, to pay individual visits and to solicit extensively the opinions of the cadres and the masses. Through investigation and study, he found the crux of the problem and adopted active measures to solve this problem relatively well, thereby quickly changing the outlook of this unit.

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RURAL TRADE

Proper Execution of Policy Brings About Good Results in Making Purchases

by

Hsienti Supply and Sales Cooperative, Jung Hsien, Kwangsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 26, 1972)

How do we correctly carry out the policy of purchase of agricultural and subsidiary products? The following is the process through which we learned to understand this question:

In 1969 the supply and sales cooperative of the hsien assigned us the task of purchasing a raw material for the paper making industry known as pampas grass. At that time, we subjectively thought that pampas must be cut by the production team collectively before the operation could help strengthen the collective economy. In this way we made a wrong rule: Pampas should be purchased only if it was cut by the collective and no purchase should be made of pampas cut by individuals. As a result, we purchased only 800-odd chin of pampas during the years 1969 and 1970 and thus fell far short of the purchase target.

But what was the reason? After conducting a penetrating investigation and study of this question, we discovered that pampas grass was scattered around the houses of commune members and in remote mountains; there was some here and some there, therefore it was difficult for the collective to cut it and cutting was done by the commune members during their spare time or days off. Upon understanding this situation, we did away with the wrong rule and began to purchase everything according to the Party's purchase policy regardless of whether they were turned in by the collective or the individual. In this way the total purchase was abruptly increased to more than 300,000 chin last year, which helped to provide raw materials for the state for paper-making.

We realized from practice that to carry out the policy of purchase of agricultural and subsidiary products correctly we must draw a clear line between the commune members' legitimate family subsidiary production and spontaneous capitalist tendencies. We should encourage the commune members to make use of their off-duty hours and days off to develop family subsidiary production under the condition that collective economy was managed well so as to increase social production and income for the commune members; otherwise the initiative of the masses for the development of subsidiary production would suffer a setback.

In 1970 we erroneously thought that commune members who took advantage of their spare time to make baskets, straw hats, etc., were doing a "capitalist" act, and prohibited the purchase of such items. As a result, baskets and straw hats could not be sold in our area where large quantities of baskets and straw hats were traditionally produced.

Later, we energetically grasped education in ideology and the political line, resolutely managed affairs according to the Party's policy, drew a clear line between the commune members' legitimate family subsidiary production and spontaneous capitalist tendencies, and corrected the rule prohibiting the purchase of baskets and straw hats made by individuals. Subsequently the purchase of these two items increased rapidly.

In the course of carrying out the policy for the purchase of agricultural and subsidiary products, we also realized that another important question was to draw a clear line between reasonable sale awards and "material incentive." During a period of time, some of our workers failed to draw a clear line between reasonable sales award and "material incentive" while making their purchases and were afraid that the practice of sales awards could be interpreted as practicing "material incentive." Consequently they dared not publicize the policy of sales award to the masses. This resulted in the failure to fulfill the targets for the purchase of some of the agricultural and subsidiary products.

Later, we organized the workers to study relevant policies, drew a clear line between sale award and "material incentive" and brought about a change in the situation. For instance, after the introduction of the policy of sales award, the initiative of the production teams for the development of the production of mulberry and silkworms was greatly stimulated and another 400,000 mulberry trees were planted by the production teams this spring.

From the practice of the purchase of agricultural and subsidiary products, workers in our cooperative have gained a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party" through positive and negative experience. They said with profound feeling: "We must never carry out the Party's policies at random. We must manage our affairs totally according to the Party's policies before we can do our work well and accomplish our tasks."

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MILITIA

Tachai Militiamen Combine Productive Labor with Training

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1972)

the militia company of the tachai production brigade in shansi province, north china is a shock force in farm production and class struggle, combining productive labour with training. the company is under the leadership of the communist party branch of this national pace-setter brigade.

the tachai militiamen produced grain and other materials which they sent to the front during the war against japanese aggression and the liberation war. tachai was honoured with the title of "model village in production and in supporting the front".

as was done in other parts of the country, tachai strengthened its militia unit after liberation in response to chairman mao's call "organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale". the tachai party branch carries forward the revolutionary tradition by organizing the militiamen to study chairman mao's works and it gives education in political line so that they can advance under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

chen yung-kuei, secretary of the tachai brigade party branch, organized a meeting at which an ex-militiaman was invited to relate the crimes committed by the landlords and rich peasants before liberation in bleeding and trampling down the poor and lower-middle peasants. the militiamen vowed to heighten their vigilance, train well and do their part in class struggle and the struggle against nature.

the tachai militiamen know that china's militia units have the glorious duty of defending the socialist motherland and safeguarding the dictatorship of the proletariat and the lives and property of the people. they practise target shooting, wrestling and first-aid in the early morning and evening and during work breaks. kuo feng-lien, political instructor of the militia company, bruised her elbow in practising target shooting, but she persisted. the other militiamen train in the same spirit.

the militiamen make camping trips in winter to temper themselves. on one of the trips, they had to negotiate winding mountain paths in swirling snow but they kept going. although many suffered from blistered feet, no one lagged behind. the militiamen have steadily improved their military skills while making ideological progress. the whole company was rated excellent in a recent target shooting exercise.

the militiamen do night patrols during the harvest period. one night last autumn a heavy downpour plus thunder and lightning struck the area. one militiaman on patrol had no raincoat with him. he stayed at his post though he was drenched through.

tachai had poor land scattered on slopes and in gullies. the poor and lower-middle peasants have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and transformed the village, which has become the country's outstanding agricultural unit. in this battle to change old tachai, the militiamen played an important part.

the brigade party branch once led the brigade members in building dams across a gully but rocks were in short supply. the militiamen volunteered to quarry stones. they pledged to overcome all difficulties and provide enough.

the militiamen and other commune members worked hard every day at the quarry. cold winter winds bit at their face and the rocks bruised their hands. but they kept at their work. they quarried enough rocks to build 12 dams and the work was completed ahead of time.

the poor and lower-middle peasants then went on to level hill tops and turn the gully into a staircase of farm terraces. the militia company formed groups to blow up hill tops. they said: "we'll combine production and military training and learn to explode enemy strongholds through blasting hill tops." they made repeated experiments and grasped the methods of setting explosives. they levelled four hill tops in one month. tachai has now become a granary with all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations. the poor and lower-middle peasants remarked: "tachai's dams and terraced fields all have the sweat of our militiamen."

SALT MINE

Production Starts at Big Central China Salt Mine

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 27, 1972)

the first big salt enterprise in hunan province, central china, has gone into operation. the salt shop of the hsiangli salt mine has an annual capacity of 300,000 tons and the saltpeter shop 16,000 tons. projects for multiple use of salt and other purposes are going up now or preparations are being made.

the province has become self-sufficient in table salt and industrial salt.

the construction work is guided by the party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. a modern production line that includes processes for extracting brine and vacuum making of salt was built in eight months as against the several years previously required. a six-metre reclined settling tank without a mixing device is an improvement on a 12-metre settling tank with a mixing device and saves steel and investment. thanks to the mass drive for technical innovations, the mine saved 5.7 million yuan and more than 100 pieces of equipment during construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

China, Afghanistan Sign Civil Air Transportation Agreement

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jul. 26, 1972)

china and afghanistan signed an agreement on civil air transportation here today.

ma jen-hui, head of the chinese government civil aviation delegation and deputy director general of the general administration of the civil aviation of china, and abdul khaliq, head of the afghan government civil aviation delegation and vice-president of the afghan air authority and tourism, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

his royal highness sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghan air authority and tourism, was present on the occasion.

present on the occasion were also all members of the chinese and afghan government civil aviation delegations.

chinese ambassador hsieh pang-chih was also present.

after the signing ceremony, his royal highness sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi had a friendly conversation with the chinese delegation and with the chinese ambassador.

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Kabul for Home

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jul. 27, 1972)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, left here by air today for home after a friendly visit to afghanistan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by abdul khaliq, vice-president of the afghan air authority and tourism, and officials of various departments concerned under the afghan air authority and tourism.

also present at the airport were chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih and military attache of the chinese embassy hsiung tieh-ying.

during its visit, the chinese delegation signed an agreement on civil air transportation with the afghan

government civil aviation delegation. it also visited historical relics in afghanistan.

chinese ambassador hsieh pang-chih gave a banquet yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit of the chinese delegation to afghanistan.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Pavilion Director Leaves for Algiers International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1972)

cheng hua-min, director of the chinese pavilion at the 1972 algiers international fair, left here for algiers by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of the china council for the promotion of international trade huang chao-hsuan, wang ke-chung and cheng hung-yen, and ahmed dekhili, first secretary of the algerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Continues Visit to Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 26, 1972)

monsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, and the government delegation he is leading visited the shenyang transformer plant this morning.

when prime minister al aini and other distinguished guests arrived at the plant in the company of yang chun-fu, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, and ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, they were given a warm welcome by workers who lined the route at the factory entrance. the workers beat drums and gongs and waved coloured flags and bouquets.

the plant revolutionary committee chairman chang yun-sheng gave an account of how the plant had been expanded from a small factory in line with the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the distinguished guests visited a workshop where giant transformers were being assembled and a high-voltage

laboratory where workers were testing high-frequency transformers. prime minister al aini waved to the workers and congratulated them on their achievements in developing the heavy industry, and wished them still greater successes.

this afternoon colonel mohamed al eriani, deputy supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the arab republic of yemen, and others visited a powder metallurgical plant run by a people's commune. set up by nine housewives in 1966, the plant has grown through self-reliance and hard work. it now embraces more than 200 workers and produces dozens of products. the visitors praised the revolutionary spirit of the workers there.

earlier today mohamed ghaid al aghbari, minister of health of the arab republic of yemen, and others visited a pharmaceutical house and a medical college.

Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Leaves Shenyang for Korea

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 27, 1972)

mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, and the government delegation he is leading wound up a friendly visit to china and left here by special plane this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, yang chun-fu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee.

present were ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, cheng fei, director of a department under the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

the airport today flew the national flags of china and the arab republic of yemen and was filled with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship between the people of china and the arab republic of yemen. prime minister al aini and the other distinguished guests arrived at the airport at 10 a.m. over 2,000 well-wishers sang and danced amid the beating of drums and cymbals. waving flowers and scarves, they shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and the arab republic of yemen" exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" before boarding the plane, prime minister al aini and the other guests cordially shook hands with chen hsi-lien, ho ying and others and waved farewell to the crowd.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, left for pyongyang by the same plane.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese, Australian Table Tennis Players Hold First Friendly Matches in Australia

(NCNA-English Sydney, Jul. 26, 1972)

chinese and australian table tennis players held their first friendly matches at the nordern pavilion stadium here yesterday evening before some 3,600 spectators.

among the spectators were nigel bowen, australian foreign minister, sir emmett mcdermott, lord mayor of sydney, president wharmby and international secretary k. bowler of the australian table tennis association (atta), and matthews, president of tne new south wales table tennis association.

ar opening ceremony was held. marching into the arena hand in hand, the chinese and australian players were greeted with warm applause. the leaders of the chinese delegation and the players of both countries were presented to foreign minister nigel bowen by atta president wharmby. after exchanging pennants and badges between the players of the two countries, the national anthems of the two countries were played.

five matches were played. the friendly matches were followed by two exhibition matches by chinese players. both the friendly matches and exhibition matches won warm applause and cheers from the spectators. after the matches, many spectators went over to shake hands with the chinese players and asked for their autographs.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Women's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 26, 1972)

the cuban national women's basketball team left shanghai for kwangchow by air today after concluding a friendly visit here.

the team arrived here from peking on july 20 and was honoured at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission that evening.

the cuban team played a friendly match with the shanghai team on the evening of july 21 and another friendly match with the chekiang provincial team on the evening of july 23 at the kiangwan indoor stadium. the good skill displayed by the cuban and chinese players drew warm applause from the spectators.

among those who watched the matches were chang ching-piao, standing committee memoer of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members

of departments concerned hsu hai-tao, yang hsin-ya and tsai chun-fan, who met the players of the two countries after the matches together with jose flores villa, leader of the cuban team, and felix capote andreu, first secretary of the cuban embassy in china.

during its stay in shanghai, the cuban team visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory and a primary school, and made a sight-seeing tour of the city.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Film Reception in Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jul. 26, 1972)

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen gave a film reception here this evening showing two chinese colour documentary films -- "warm welcome to the distinguished guests from ethiopia" and "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament".

among some five hundred guests attending the reception were high-ranking ethiopian officials, members of parliament, people from various walks of life and diplomatic envoys of various countries here as well as overseas chinese in ethiopia.

during the film show, the spectators repeatedly and warmly applauded the friendship between the ethiopian and chinese and among the afro-asian peoples.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Delegation of African Independence Party of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1972)

ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the african independence party of guinea (bissau) and cape verde led by its general secretary amilcar cabral.

speaking at the banquet, ting hsi-lin said that under the leadership of the african independence party of guinea (bissau) and cape verde, the armed struggle waged by the

people of guinea (bissau) had made constant advance, dealing heavy blows at portuguese colonial rule. "your struggle is our struggle," he added, "we chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the people of guinea (bissau) and sincerely wish you still greater victories."

amilcar cabral said: "the people of china and guinea (bissau) have similar experiences. though china and guinea (bissau) are far apart geographically, we always fight together in the common struggle against imperialism and in striving for human progress."

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned lu kuei, wen yeh-chan, kan mai, wang chuan-pin, hu li-peng and chi pao-shu.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese T.U. Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1972)

the japanese delegation of activists of the general council of trade unions and the federation of independent unions of japan with sumio iguchi as leader, taizo sakata as deputy leader and noriyoshi momura as secretary general left here by train today to tour northeast and southern china before going home.

present at the railway station to give the delegation a warm send-off were leading members of the china-japan friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chang hsiang-shan, ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and lin li-yun, as well as representatives of peking workers.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Komeito Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese komeito (komei party), and yoshiaki masaki, chairman of the policy deliberation council, and naohiko okubo, deputy general secretary, of the party, who accompany the party chairman on his visit to china.

japanese correspondents in peking also attended.

present were hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou pei-yuan, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and leading members of other organizations concerned, including liu hsi-wen, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, wu shu-tung, chin su-cheng, li meng-ching, lin po, wang hsiao-hsien, ting min and shan ta-chi.

Personages of Tokyo Economic Circles Welcome Hsiao Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 27, 1972)

personages of japanese economic circles in tokyo gave a dinner here yesterday evening to welcome hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative, and hsu tsung-mao, representative, of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, who have taken up their posts recently.

present at the party were takeo shoji, former president of the nihon aeroplane manufacturing company; kazutaka kikawada, chairman of the tokyo electric power company; shigeo nagano, chairman of the nippon steel corporation; masaki nakajima, president of the mitsubishi steel manufacturing company; yoshizane iwasa, chairman of the fuji bank; hiroki imasato, president of the nippon seiko; seiichi yamashita, managing director of the japan committee for economic development; and ryoichi kawai, president of the komatsu ltd.

takeo shoji and hsiao hsiang-chien spoke on the occasion.

takeo shoji expressed his hope for an early restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and the further strengthening of the friendly contacts between japan and china.

hsiao hsiang-chien expressed the belief that friendly cooperation between china and japan will not only benefit the two countries but will contribute to peace in asia and the whole world.

Leading Member of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Students Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1972)

chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of three visiting japanese students friendship delegations.

they are: the kanto area students friendship delegation to china led by shima takahashi, the fourth kansai students friendship delegation to china led by tsunekatsu suzuki, and the third delegation to china of the japan-china students friendship association led by takashi mazima.

present on the occasion were chang yu, tien shu-chien and li tieh-ying.

the delegations arrived in peking on july 22 and 25.

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Yoshikatsu Takeiri and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese komeito (komei party), and yoshiaki masaki, chairman of the policy deliberation council, and naohiko okubo, deputy general secretary, of the party.

present on the occasion were wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, lin li-yun and tien cheng-pao.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Gives Performance in Kobe, Japan

(NCNA-English Kobe, Jul. 27, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china presented here yesterday evening the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" and was warmly received by an audience of 2,000.

many japanese friends and korean and chinese residents in japan travelled 70 or 80 kilometres to kobe to attend the performance.

tokitada sakai, governor of hyogo prefecture, and his wife, and tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe, and his wife attended the performance.

among the audience were yasuji saito, kunro okazawa, takashi watanabe, tetsu kinukasa, sadanojo ichitani, shiro narazaki, manabu kano, shoichi ijiri, tadao matsuo, kazuo nakai, masao hori, keinosuke ozaki, kazuhito nagae, shiro matsui, kazuo ichien, shinichi moriguchi, masao nakajima, kazuo gunji, natsuki osada, masao shimizu, yoko matsuoka, yusho otsuka, jiro kaneko, and toshiko kawakami.

also present were kang tai yong, chairman of the hyogo prefectural branch of the general association of korean residents in japan, and his wife; leaders of the shiga, nara and wakayama prefectural branches of the association and kim chang bai, leader of the hyogo prefectural song and dance troupe of the general association of korean residents in japan.

lin shui-yung, chairman of the kobe association of chinese residents, changliao fu-yuan, chairman of the osaka federation of chinese residents; li wan-chin, president of the chinese tungwen school; were also present at the performance.

responsible members and some seamen of the chinese ocean-going freighters "yueyang" and "zhenli" were also present.

sun ping-hua, leader of the shangnai dance drama troupe of china, was present.

at the end of the performance, the governor of hyogo prefecture, the mayor of kobe, and representatives of more than ten mass organizations including the hyogo prefectural dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, hyogo prefectural congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) ascended the stage to present bouquets to the artistes, congratulating them on their successful performance.

bouquets were also presented by the hyogo prefectural branch of the general association of korean residents in japan and the kobe association of chinese residents in japan.

prolonged stormy applause resounded in the theatre when the characters "long live the friendship of the japanese and chinese peoples" were projected on the scarlet back-drop at the end of the performance.

CHINA AND MALI

Peking Banquet Honors Malian Defence Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1972)

hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, and captain atiou traore, deputy commander of the air force.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and diplomatic officials of the malian embassy here also attended.

present were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a.; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of various services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison and other organizations, including chang ta-chih, chou jen-chien, kuang jen-nung, huang tsu-hua, ma wei-hua, wang ti-kang, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, chen chien, chao chun-cheng, ho kung-kai, chou jung-kuo and kuo tung-chun.

hsiao ching-kuang and kissima doukara spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship and unity of the people and armed forces of china and mali.

in his speech, vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang said: though china and mali are separated by vast oceans, our common historical experience and common struggle against imperialism and colonialism have drawn the people of our two countries together. the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have been daily consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism and on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

hsiao ching-kuang praised the malian people for their new achievements under the leadership of head of state moussa traore in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and in developing the national economy and building up their country.

he pointed out that an excellent situation now prevails throughout africa as in the rest of the world. the people's struggle for national liberation in mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau) and other areas, and the people's struggle against white colonialist rule and racial discrimination in azania, zambabwe and namibia are developing in depth. the african countries which have won independence are waging resolute struggles to safeguard state sovereignty, develop the national economy and oppose the subversive activities of the imperialists and their criminal schemes to invade these countries through mercenaries. the 9th conference of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity adopted a series of important resolutions on strengthening unity and opposing imperialism and colonialism, thus showing the firm will of the african people to strive for and safeguard national independence.

"the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army firmly stand by the african people in the common struggle for the complete defeat of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism," hsiao ching-kuang said in conclusion.

minister kassima doukara said in his speech: "the reasons for my last visit are identical with those which occasion my presence among you today. they are an expression of the fruitful co-operation between our two countries and an evidence of the friendship between our two peoples and armies.

"it is based on this fact that i convey to you the solidarity of the people of mali, their army and the malian national liberation military committee persisting in the struggle against imperialism. and i reaffirm that the people of mali and their army will join all the justice and peace loving people, particularly the valiant and glorious people's liberation army of the great chinese people, in the common struggle to achieve final victory."

minister kassima doukara said: "we resolutely support our brothers in angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) and all other countries under foreign domination. we are always on their side. we will always support the vietnamese people in their liberation struggle."

"i shall not conclude without mentioning," the malian minister said, "that from the time of the independence of my country to this day, the people of mali have had the full benefit of your support. from this support has emerged a co-operation that touches all spheres."

"sincerity in this friendship is the basis of this co-operation. both our countries have the ardent desire to consolidate and strengthen our relations every day," he added.

military attaches of various empassies in peking attended the banquet.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador Calls on Nepalese Prime Minister, Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jul. 26, 1972)

chinese ambassador wang tse, who would be leaving his post for peking early in august, called on nepalese prime minister kirti nidhi bista and minister of foreign affairs gyenendra bahadur karki separately yesterday to bid them farewell.

the prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs had friendly and cordial conversations with the ambassador.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet to Celebrate 19th Anniversary of Victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here today in warm celeoration of the 19th anniversary of the victory of korea's fatherland liberation war.

attending were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; and su yu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence.

ambassador hyun jun keuk and comrade li ten-sheng spoke at the banquet.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: in response to the call of our great leader comrade kim il sung, the people and army of our country went into action in the matchless spirit of sacrifice in the fatherland liberation war and won victory.

he added: because of the just nature of our cause, our people had the full support and solidarity of the socialist countries and the progressive countries in the world as well as hundreds of millions of peace-loving people, the fraternal chinese people in particular. holding aloft the banner of "resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea", they sent the chinese people's volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters to the korean front at a time when our people were in greatest difficulty.

the ambassador went on: nineteen years have elapsed since the armistice in korea. but owing to u.s. imperialist forcible occupation of south korea, our country is still divided. even today, when a new generation has come of age, our national aspirations for the reunification of the fatherland are still not realized. in line with the policy of independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forth by the great leader comrade kim il sung, our party and government have made consistent efforts and are still making every possible effort in their power toward this goal.

he said: a south-north joint statement was issued on july 4 this year. this joint statement takes the three principles of the reunification of the fatherland laid down by the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung as the solid basis for realizing the reunification. this is a victory won by the people of our country in the struggle to solve an internal affair of our nation -- the question of reunification -- independently and peacefully without any interference by outside forces.

he said: today the south-north joint statement has won the warm support of the people throughout north and south korea as well as the fraternal chinese people and the progressive people of the world.

the ambassador pointed out: u.s. imperialism has no ground, nor can it provide any pretext, to station its aggressor troops in south korea. u.s. imperialism must withdraw its aggressor troops from south korea and the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" must be dissolved.

the ambassador said in conclusion: the militant friendship between the people of korea and china has been developed in struggle. our people set great store by their friendship with the chinese people and will join the fraternal chinese people in the struggle against our common enemy and fight to the end for the triumph of the cause of socialism.

comrade li-teh-sheng said in his speech: the great victory won by the korean people in the fatherland liberation war under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, smashed the outrageous u.s. imperialist scheme to annex korea and proceed with aggression against china so as to achieve world hegemony. this tremendously encouraged the people of the world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and made important contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people throughout the world.

he said: korea was liberated 27 years ago, and 19 years have elapsed since the korean armistice. however, because of man-made reasons, korea is still split into two parts -- the south and the north. recently, south and north korea held high-level talks and reached agreement on the three principles of the reunification of the fatherland laid down by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and on a number of other questions. a joint statement was issued by the two sides. a good beginning has finally been made for the korean people's cause of peaceful reunification of their fatherland. this is a great victory for the line of the korean workers' party and the korean government with regard to the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the south-north joint statement conforms to the national aspirations of the entire korean people for an early reunification of their fatherland. it has therefore won the warm support of the entire korean people and is welcomed by the people of various countries.

he said: the chinese government and people have always maintained that the affairs of each country should be handled by its own people. the question of the reunification of korea should be solved by the korean people themselves and brooks no interference by outside forces. the korean people have now opened up a way to attaining the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. u.s. imperialism must stop interfering in the internal affairs of korea and must withdraw all its troops stationed in south korea. the japanese militarist forces must not be allowed to poke their noses into south korea. anyone who attempts to stop the historical tide of the independent peaceful reunification of korea is doomed to failure. the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against imperialist aggression and for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland. we are firmly convinced that the three thousand-li beautiful land of korea will surely be reunified and that the forty million korean people will surely be reunited."

comrade li teh-sheng spoke warmly of the profound friendship sealed in blood between the chinese and korean peoples. he said: the chinese people highly treasure this great militant friendship between our two peoples. the chinese people will firmly stand in close unity with the fraternal korean people, and we will support each other and advance shoulder to shoulder to win still greater victories in the struggle against our common enemy and in building socialism.

the banquet was permeated with a cordial atmosphere.

also present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, liu hsien-chuan, li chen, yang chieh, han nien-lung, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, wang meng, shen chien, kuo lu, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, lu ying, chen wen-chun, chang shih-cheng, yueh chih-chien and tsao ke-chiang; and

leading members of the p.l.a., including hsiang chung-hua, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, chou hsi-han, tsao li-huai, sung cheng-chih, chao chieh, tsui ping, sung wei-shih, tsui lun, chang cheng-kuang and chai cheng-wen.

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 27, 1972)

chong jun taek, vice premier of cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, received today the chinese delegation led by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power and chinese director general of the china-korea yalu river hydro-electric power company, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were han guk sung, vice-minister of electric and coal industries of korea, and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea.

Resolution of China-Korea Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Company Board of Directors Meeting Signed in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 27, 1972)

the meeting of the board of directors of the china-korea yalu river hydro-electric power company signed a resolution here today.

the resolution was signed by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power of the people's republic of china and chinese director general of the board, on behalf of china and by han guk sung, vice-minister of electric and coal industries of the democratic people's republic of korea and korean director general of the board, on behalf of korea.

yang bok won, korean minister of electric and coal industries, and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, were present at the signing ceremony.

Chinese Chemical Fertilizer Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 26, 1972)

the chinese delegation of chemical fertilizer industry with chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, as leader and tuan chin-po, director of the fuel and chemical industries bureau of anhwei province, as deputy leader left here for home by train today after concluding its study tour of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was seen off at the station by kim hyong sam, minister of chemical industry, chong song nam, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, and hwang jin chil, vice-minister of chemical industry.

also present were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and chen hsing-nung, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy.

the chinese delegation arrived here on june 13 and made a study tour of pyongyang, hamheung, chungjin and other places.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan gave a farewell banquet on july 24 for the delegation.

Chinese Chemical Fertilizer Delegation Returns from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1972)

the chinese delegation of chemical fertilizer industry returned to peking by train today after a study tour of the democratic people's republic of korea.

leader of the delegation is chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy leader is tuan chin-oo, director of the fuel and chemical industries bureau of anhwei province.

they were met at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned, including hsu chin-chiang, kan ning, chen chen-chi and wang tsung-chieh.

hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, was present together with jon dong su, economic counsellor of the korean embassy here.

Chinese Tourists' Group Back from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1972)

the chinese tourists' group with tsung hsi-yun as leader and liu chien-pin as deputy leader returned here by air yesterday from a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including li chuan-chung and chu ping-yi.

han chi hun, first secretary of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Bhutto's Children Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1972)

pakistan president zulfikar ali bhutto's children benazir, mir murtaza, sanam-sema and shah nawaz left here by train yesterday to tour nanking, shanghai and other places in southern china in the company of wang chen, deputy director of a department of the chinese foreign ministry. madame abid, wife of the military attache, and riaz muhammad khan, third secretary, of the pakistan embassy here, are with them on the trip.

they were seen off at the railway station by han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments yeh cheng-chang, wei chien-yeh and chen yen.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present.

on hand were b. ali, charge d'affaires a.i., col. a.g. abid, military attache, and anwar kemal, second secretary, of the pakistan embassy in peking.

during their stay in peking, the pakistan president's children visited factories and schools, scenic sports and places of historical interest. vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife wang chen, and ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave banquets for the pakistan guests on different occasions.

CHINA AND PERU

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Peruvian President on National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, today cabled warm congratulations to peruvian president juan velasco alvarado on the national day of the republic of peru. the message reads:

his excellency general juan velasco alvarado,
president of the republic of peru,

lima.

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of peru, i wish to extend, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our warm congratulations to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the government and people of peru.

under your excellency's leadership, the peruvian government and people have waged valiant struggles and made unremitting efforts to safeguard their state independence and sovereignty, defend their national resources and right over the 200 nautical-mile territorial sea, develop the national economy and build the country, and won great victories. we heartily rejoice at all this and wish you continuous triumphant advance.

there exist friendly ties of long standing between the chinese and peruvian peoples. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and peru, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have developed satisfactorily. we sincerely wish that the friendship of the chinese and peruvian peoples will grow ever stronger.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

peking, july 27, 1972

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Agricultural Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 25, 1972)

the chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, arrived here this afternoon via budapest for a friendly visit to romania.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by angelo miculescu, minister of agriculture, food industry and water conservancy of romania, nicolae giosan, director of the academy of agriculture and forestry, gheorgne moldovan, vice-minister of agriculture, food industry and water conservancy, filip tomulescu, vice-minister of forest economy and building materials industry, and others.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present.

during its stop-over in budapest, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by madas andras, hungarian vice-minister of agriculture and food industry.

cheng shao-liang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in hungary, was also present.

during its stop-over in budapest, the delegation was cordially received. vice-minister madas andras gave a reception for minister sha feng and all members of the delegation. the delegation also went sightseeing in budapest.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Romania for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 26, 1972)

the chinese workers' delegation left here for home today after a friendly visit to romania. the delegation was led by shen mao-kung, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, standing committee member of the c.p.c. honan provincial committee and chairman of the honan provincial conference of revolutionary workers.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were: stefan gavel, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and secretary of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania (g.t.u.c.r.); teodor prunea, alternate member of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the executive committee of the central council of the g.t.u.c.r.; and nicolae moraru, member of the executive committee of the central council of the g.t.u.c.r.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present at the airport.

yesterday, the central council of the g.t.u.c.r. gave a dinner in honour of the members of the chinese workers' delegation. yesterday evening, chinese ambassador chang hai-feng gave a banquet at the chinese embassy in honour of the delegation.

during its stay in romania, the chinese workers' delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, social and cultural establishments, and places of historical interest in the counties of teleorman, arges, hunedoara, sibiu, mures, neamt, iasi, ialomita and constanta. wherever the delegation went, it was accorded enthusiastic and friendly greetings and reception by the local party and trade union leaders as well as workers and peasants.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss MP Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1972)

the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the swiss m.p. delegation led by walter renschler.

attending the banquet were chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs; hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the host institute; as well as leading members of departments concerned, including ling ching, chang ying, hu shu-tu, hsieh chi-mei and yu hui-min.

present were also swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and his wife, and counsellor of the swiss embassy here jean cuendet and his wife.

chang wen-chin and others met and had a friendly conversation with the swiss guests prior to the banquet.

the swiss m.p. group arrived in peking on july 25 and 26.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Gymnastic Delegation Pays Friendly Visit to Syria

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jul. 26, 1972)

the chinese gymnastic delegation with lu wen-chun as head and yin hsi-nan and chen hsiao-chang as deputy heads arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to syria.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by mohammed ali halabi, member of syrian arab baath socialist party leadership, radha mohamed asfanani, chairman of syrian general sports federation, zouhair shourbaji, chairman of syrian supreme technical committee of gymnastics, and other leading members of syrian sports circles.

mohamed sulaiman khalil, chairman of the palestinian sports committee in syria, and representatives of palestinian mass organizations were also present at the airport.

present also were an feng-shih, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in syria, kung ching-hai, commercial attache, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND US

American Computer Scientists Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1972)

american computer scientists severo ornstein, thomas cheatham, wesley clark, anatol holt, alan perlis and herbert simon and their wives concluded their visit to china and left here for home by air today via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other organizations, including yang kung-su, pang chan, chao ju-chang, pan chun and kao ling.

while in peking, the american scientists made academic reports and visited a scientific research institute, factories, a rural people's commune, scenic spots and places of historical interest.

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* NATIONAL *
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LU HSÜN'S WORKS

It Is Necessary To Study Their Strategy

- A reading of Lu Hsün's "Postscript To False Freedom Letters"

by

Chung Wen-hsi (仲 闻熙)
of Futan University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 24, 1972)

In his foreword to and comment on "Concerning Materials of the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Groups," Chairman Mao pointed out: "They have long-time experience in class struggle and are able to wage struggle of all forms--both legal and illegal struggles. We members of the revolutionary Party must know their tricks and study their strategy, so as to vanquish them."

Lu Hsün, for example, attached the utmost importance to the study of the counter-revolutionary strategy of the class enemy. The 1930's in which he lived and fought was a period in which the class struggle in the country was extremely complex and acute. It was during this period that Chiang Kai-shek, instigated and supported by imperialism, mobilized all the counter-revolutionary forces he could to launch a large scale military and cultural "encirclement and annihilation" campaign. On the ideological and cultural front, Lu Hsün on the one hand had to cope with the frenzied attacks of the Kuomintang reactionaries and the running-dog men of letters they kept, and on the other hand waged struggle against the false Marxist swindlers concealed in the revolutionary camp.

In the face of such a complex situation of class struggle, and in order to expose the enemy's anti-Communist, anti-people counter-revolutionary crimes, in particular their counter-revolutionary, two-faced intrigues and schemes, so as to teach the youth and the people to rise up to smash the counter-revolutionary cultural "encirclement and annihilation," Lu Hsün indicated in his "Foreword to Three-Leisure Anthology" as early as April, 1932, that he wanted to collect essays of the "miscellaneous thoughts" type of his opponents and compile with them an "Encirclement and Annihilation Anthology." Later, he again said in one of his letters: "...Compile a book to be called 'Ten Years of Encirclement and Annihilation' and note the following: (1) the real names of the authors and the history of their changes; and (2) the strategy and intention of their writings." The book would expose and study the two-faced counter-revolutionary strategy of the class enemy.

"Postscript to False Freedom Letters" and other writings were exactly a summing-up of Lu Hsün's fighting experience. What is worth noting is that, while engaged in this task, Lu Hsün not only subordinated himself to the then class struggle and line struggle, but moreover said once and again: "This may not be entirely without any benefit to later readers." In his "Postscript to False Freedom Letters" and other works, Lu Hsün's exposure and analysis of the counter-revolutionary two-faced strategy of the class enemy and the political swindlers hidden in the revolutionary camp has now become a historical experience of class struggle which we should bear in mind.

What principally were the counter-revolutionary two-faced strategy and intrigues which Lu Hsün exposed in his "Postscript to False Freedom Letters" and other writings?

(1) To do one thing in the open and another in secret, or one thing to your face and another at your back, is the customary strategy of the counter-revolutionary double-dealers.

While exposing the "Four Scoundrels" headed by Chou Yang, Lu Hsün said that they "on the surface wear the mask of a revolutionary...and display a good-looking signboard" but secretly carried out counter-revolutionary activities which could not be told, and that they could intimidate others and at the same time cover up their own counter-revolutionary activities. Lu Hsün revealed that some of the writings which attacked the revolution and which were included in "Postscript to False Freedom Letters" were from the pen of so-called revolutionaries. Only they used "another name" and presented "another front" in the dark. That was what Chou Yang and his gang did to Lu Hsün.

In his essay "Hurling Insults and Threats Is Certainly Not Fighting," Lu Hsün criticized the evil tendency of swindlers like Chou Yang, which was "Left" in form but Right in substance, to sabotage the fighting principles of the proletariat. Chou Yang ostensibly accepted this criticism, saying that "this is a noble directive which we should understand deeply." Secretly, however, he directed T'ien Han to gather together a

group of men who would attack Lu Hsün by writing in lowly, shameless tabloids under pseudonyms, and accusing Lu Hsün of "wearing a strong color of Right opportunism," favoring the making of revolution in kid gloves, etc. That was a typical act of open obedience but secret opposition or doing one thing to your face and another behind your back.

Revolutionary people must be sufficiently alert against the acts of counter-revolutionary double-dealers. Lu Hsün said, "I have never believed that the tearful cries and laments of national purists and moralists and their like are really from their heart. Even when tears really flow from their eyes, it is still necessary to examine their handkerchiefs to see if they are soaked in Chili water or fresh ginger juice." This warns us to remain highly vigilant against the acts of double-dealers and not to allow ourselves under any circumstances to be confused and deceived by their superficial appearance.

Counter-revolutionary double-dealers are such because, though they may say a great deal and make much noise about things which they publicly propagate, they "really do not think so at heart" but are only "acting a part." And when they "act a part, their appearance on stage is necessarily different from that backstage." Therefore, if we want to know the intrigues and sinister schemes of counter-revolutionary double-dealers, we must, in addition to reading their "Ornate, high-sounding public writings for large audiences," also watch their "numerous and varied tactics which they use in secret."

(2) "To form a gang to do evil things in concert."

This is yet another strategy of theirs. The counter-revolutionary activities in which they engage themselves are basically opposed to the interests of the broad popular masses and run counter to the development of social history. Since their activities are unpopular and they are utterly isolated from the popular masses, they can only resort to the tactics of bourgeois politicians, i.e., winning allies by such ignoble means as privately fraternizing with people, giving dinner and tea parties, operating tabloids, etc., and organizing a counter-revolutionary "underground kingdom."

Let us see how Lu Hsün ruthlessly exposed them: Some of them inserted their names in a literary dictionary and called themselves "famous men of culture of the world"; some of them wrote in the names of others and extolled themselves as geniuses; some of them leveled false charges against those who happened to know their secrets, to discredit them in advance just in case they might reveal these secrets. Others, declaring that they "would never use aliases," wrote under different names in the same paper so as to make it appear that the counter-revolutionary camp was strong. Still others found pleasure in persecuting by all possible means and dealing blows to anyone who did not belong to their organization, till he was down and out. In short, they formed a group of their own to do underhand things.

(3) To manufacture rumor in a sinister attempt to harm others.

Lu Hsün called this "the weapon of beasts and the tactics of evil spirits." It was one of their counter-revolutionary tactics. They sometimes would make a great deal of noise, but since they did not have half an iota of truth in their hands they dared not openly state their political views or conduct open debates on matters of principle, but could only "cast a net of rumor, intimidation, and manipulation so as to gather together on their side" innocents "who did not know the truth." It was not difficult to trump up charges against someone. Lu Hsün was called a "pillar" of Words of Freedom. He was accused of being the "arch criminal" who incited others to kill off Chang Tzu-p'ing. Then Yang Ts'un-jen, a pedlar of revolution, was unable to write anything because of the criticisms against him by Lu Hsün and other Left-wing theoreticians, etc. Said Lu Hsün: If this sort of thing went on, "Then after some time all cessions of territory, embezzlement of public funds, ravages of war, flood disasters, thefts of cultural relics, and even illnesses suffered by those in power will be crimes perpetrated by the Union of Leftist Writers, particularly by Lu Hsün." First they falsely accused Lu Hsün of accepting rouble payments from Moscow, and then they circulated the rumor that Lu Hsün received "the Prize for Literature from the Kuomintang Central in Nanking." After the "September 18 Incident," they accused Lu Hsün of being a "traitor." The purpose of all this was to create public opinion against Lu Hsün and to "kill with rumor."

As Lu Hsün pointed out, although rumors were not facts, "their fabricators really want them to be facts." "Most of those who wear the mask of 'revolutionary' and who easily and lightly accuse others of being 'hidden traitors,' 'counter-revolutionary,' 'Trotskyites,' and even 'enemy collaborators' are not good, honest men...Frankly speaking, I have even entertained the suspicion that they were sent by the enemy." They themselves wanted to do counter-revolutionary deeds, but always falsely accused others of counter-revolution, so that on the one hand they could show themselves to be 'revolutionaries,' and on the other hand incriminate the true of revolutionary comrades to remove the obstacles to their promotion of counter-revolution. As Lu Hsün aptly put it, "If I had been an enemy collaborator and counter-revolutionary, their master would come and shake my hands. Would they dare to attack me?"

"Postscript to False Freedom Letters" said in conclusion: "There is no end to the fighting, and the old tune will be sung ceaselessly... If in future fighting youths accidentally come across this record under similar circumstances, I believe they will smile and will know still better what an enemy really is."

Today Chinese society has undergone cataclysmic changes from that of the thirties in which Lu Hsün lived and fought. We have overthrown the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang and established a state of the socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under the condition of the proletarian dictatorship, class struggle still exists, but the relative strength of the two classes is changing constantly in a direction favorable to the proletariat and to the revolutionary people and unfavorable to the bourgeoisie. Fearful of the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the penetration of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line into the hearts of the

people, and the awakening of the broad masses of people, the overthrown reactionary class and its agents in the Party--swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type--are conducting their activities in a more cunning and hidden way than ever. Compared with the time under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, they all the more hope to attain their counter-revolutionary object of subverting the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism through counter-revolutionary, double-dealing intrigues and tactics.

Of course, compared with the thirties, their activities bear some new features. But no matter how much they change, they will not depart from their underlying character. Free indulgence in intrigues and sinister schemes is the main feature of the counter-revolutionary restorationist activities carried out under the condition of proletarian dictatorship by unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, and Rightists and swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The struggle we wage against them today is a continuation of the struggle of the thirties under the condition of new class struggle. A reading of "Postscript to False Freedom Letters" will enable us to see even more clearly how they conduct intrigues and sinister schemes today, and so to "know still better what an enemy really is."

In his "Postscript to False Freedom Letters" Lu Hsün not only exposed and analyzed the counter-revolutionary intrigues and schemes of the class enemy, but also set an example for us, showing us how to struggle against the intrigues and sinister schemes of counter-revolutionary double-dealers.

How did Lu Hsün struggle against the class enemy's intrigues and sinister schemes?

(1) Lu Hsün very carefully studied the class enemy and their counter-revolutionary strategy, so that he could defeat them with revolutionary strategy. Take their rumors for instance. Some people scorned to look at them because they were not fact, while others were deceived because they failed to study and analyze them carefully. Lu Hsün was not like them. He said, "I am one of those who regularly read magazines exclusively devoted to rumor-mongering. However, my interest is not in the rumors themselves, but in the tactics employed by the authors of rumor, in their strange fantasies, their unusual way of describing things, their perfidious accusations, and their furtive manner." At the time Lu Hsün criticized some revolutionary youths for failure to study the enemy, as a result of which they were unable to recognize their true allies or to wage effective struggle. Thus a revolutionary "should not only know the reality of revolution, but know very well the facts about the enemy." In the complex class struggle, it is only by knowing the revolutionary as well as the enemy side that one can have a dialectical, all-round knowledge of class struggle and its situation and special features, avoid being deceived, and grasp the laws of class struggle as well as the initiative in class struggle.

Fighting under the rule of the Kuomintang, Lu Hsün was attacked from the front and at the rear and he was surrounded by White terror. How could he

manage to give his enemies a severe beating so that they trembled at the menti of his name? He was able to do that not only because he had mastered Marxism and taken a firm proletarian stand, but also because he knew very well facts about the old society and the enemy, as a result of which he always hit his target--at one throw he was able to hit the very nose of the enemy, which was their signboard as well as their most vulnerable spot. Dissected by Lu Hsün, the false Marxist swindlers like Chou Yang were picked to pieces and failed ignominiously.

In his exposure and analysis of the class enemy, Lu Hsün attached special importance to the analysis and study of "pseudo-revolutionary counter-revolutionaries." This was because these people carried out counter-revolutionary acts under the banner of revolution and their true selves were not easy to detect, and so they were more deceptive and dangerous than others. "The enemy need not cause us fear. What is to be feared most is the vermin within our own camp, for it is they who are responsible for many of our failures." Thus the revolutionary people must all the more study them.

(2) In his struggle against the false Marxist swindlers, Lu Hsün always combined his exposure of the counter-revolutionary opportunist line which they pushed politically with the exposure of the counter-revolutionary two-faced intrigues and sinister schemes which they conducted strategically. Chairman Mao says: "Practice Marxism, not revisionism; have unity, not disunity; be open and above-board, and do not engage in intrigues and sinister schemes." To push their counter-revolutionary opportunist line, the political swindlers who have infiltrated the revolutionary camp will necessarily engage in counter-revolutionary intrigues and sinister schemes strategically.

When Lu Hsün waged struggle against swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang in the middle thirties, he on the one hand pointed out their promotion of a Right opportunist line politically and abandonment of the proletarian leadership over the anti-Japanese national united front in accordance with the needs of Chiang Kai-shek's opposition to communism and his selling out of the nation as well as the needs of the Japanese aggressors, while on the other hand fully exposing their intrigues and sinister schemes in strategy and tactics--they used a big banner like a tiger's skin to frighten people, "made high-sounding speeches at day" but "carried out acts of dissension, provocation, and division at night." "They used the tactics on the literary stage as those used by quarreling and fighting members of old families on the decline," fabricated rumors and indulged in sophistry, and at the slightest excuse falsely accused others of being "counter-revolutionaries" and "ambitionists and underhand schemers." To your face, they bowed and said politely: "He and I are on the best of terms. The weather today, Ha-ha..." At your back, they lashed at you with a whip. They acted in numerous ways like these. Thus Lu Hsün exposed the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang not only on the political line and organizationally, but also in matters of strategy and tactics, and restored their true counter-revolutionary character.

(3) Lu Hsün not only attached the utmost importance to the study of the class enemy and their counter-revolutionary strategy, but also highly consciously made use of the role of the class enemy as teachers by negative example. Chairman Mao says: "The revolutionary Party and revolutionary people must always receive education from both the positive and the negative side. Only through comparison can they temper themselves and become mature and can be assured of victory. To belittle the role of a teacher by the negative example is not the way of a thorough dialectical materialist." Showing of esteem to the role of a teacher by the negative example is an important mark of a thorough dialectical materialist and the art of fighting of the proletariat.

"Thorough materialists have nothing to fear." Lu Hsün did not have the slightest fear of the accusations, attacks, and abuse of the class enemy, because he knew that truth was on the side of the proletariat and the revolutionary people. Lu Hsün said, "Not a single man since ancient times has fallen through being abused. Those who fell did so not because they were abused, but because they were unmasked." To unmask amounts to pointing out the fact. Marxist revolutionary truth cannot be toppled by anyone through use of abuse. The method Lu Hsün adopted in dealing with the enemy was to collect their writings of slander, attack, and abuse, "point out the fact," and "take off their mask." With their mask taken away, the true face of makers of intrigue is at once revealed and they lose all strength. This fully shows Lu Hsün's thorough materialist spirit and consummate art of fighting for the proletariat.

In the work of "taking off masks" and making use of the role of teachers by negative example, Lu Hsün laid great stress on the method of "comparison," by which positive and negative writings were put side by side and "compared." Lu Hsün's "False Freedom Letters" and its "Postscript" are a concrete application of this method. The comparative method is also a dialectical method.

Marxism maintains that the law of unity of opposites is the basic law of the universe, that true, beautiful, and good things always exist in comparison with false, evil, and ugly things, and develop by struggling with them. "Discrimination is possible only by comparison. Development is possible only by discrimination and struggle." Lu Hsün said that "comparison is a good remedy for being deceived." He tried to understand the dialectical method of comparison by lifting it to the level of "precaution against being deceived," and by using revolutionary dialectics, consciously made use of the role of the teacher by negative example.

After the publication of Lu Hsün's "False Freedom Letters," the small handful of reactionary men of letters and political swindlers shook with fear. They complained that Lu Hsün's sole purpose of getting "False Freedom Letters" in print was to air a tail--the "Postscript." It was in this "Postscript" that Lu Hsün gave a portrayal of their evil, ugly image with material which they themselves had supplied, completely exposing all their intrigues, sinister schemes, and devilish tactics.

To their complaint Lu Hsün made a fitting reply. He drew a tail, making "a complete, concrete picture" of the image of the reactionary men of letters and counter-revolutionary double-dealers, so that "with their true character revealed by the mirror of fact, they fled with their tails between their legs." All the attacks made by the class enemy against Lu Hsün and the revolutionary people were used by Lu Hsün for exposing the class enemy. The big and small stones which the enemy thought they were throwing at the revolution boomeranged in the end and hit themselves. "Those who kill with rumor are also killed by rumor." Knowing the enemy better through comparison and struggle, the revolutionary people, having increased their ability to discriminate and raising their revolutionary fervor, waged even more resolute and effective struggle against the counter-revolutionary opportunist line and intrigues and schemes.

Lu Hsün consistently advocated a firm stand, a clearly defined banner, and being open and above board. In his "oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," Chairman Mao highly praised Lu Hsün's "Hurling Insults and Threats Is Certainly Not Fighting." In this piece of writing Lu Hsün said gravely: "(Let the pet puppies have) the legacy...of false accusations, rumor-mongering, uttering threats, and hurling insults... (If we) do not do our best to jettison them, we may become 'beasts of the same lair' with them." This means that every revolutionary should strive to take a clearly defined stand politically, be open and above board, overcome the evil practices of the bourgeoisie, and thoroughly dissociate oneself from the pet puppies in everything from the line to matters of ideology and working style.

"Be open and above board, and do not engage in intrigues and sinister schemes." This is an important guarantee of our defense and execution of Chairman Mao's Marxist line as well as an ideological weapon with which we can resist and expose the intrigues and sinister schemes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, let us promote Lu Hsün's spirit of thorough revolution and his solemn, fighting scientific attitude, promote the good style of being open and above board, thoroughly expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and the intrigues and sinister schemes of the counter-revolutionary double-dealers, and ceaselessly push forward the great cause of the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

P'englai Hsien Committee and Party Committee of A Local Army Unit Jointly Run A Marxist Evening School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 27, 1972)

(NCNA Tsinan, July 26, 1972) The CCP committee of P'englai hsien, Shantung Province, and the Party committee of the local garrison forces jointly run a Marxist evening school, where the army cadres and the local cadres study together and push each other forward, thereby further raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

This evening school was set up in June last year. At that time, the hsien committee and the Party committee of the local garrison forces were penetratingly carrying out a movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and the broad masses of cadres were very enthusiastic in studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. To strengthen leadership over study and to bring up backbones of tutors for study, these committees jointly set up a Marxist evening school and their leading comrades took the lead in participating in study. This evening school carries out study two evenings every week. On the day when study is carried out, all members of the school arrange their day-to-day work well beforehand and go to the school punctually. Some cadres who have gone to the basic level also persevere in study according to the study plan of the evening school. Upon returning to the hsien headquarters, they actively report on the condition of their study. Now the evening school has more than 90 study groups instead of only five--the number when it was first set up. Its members have already studied such works as The Communist Manifesto, The Civil War in France and The State and Revolution.

After going through practice for one year and more, this evening school has produced considerable remarkable results. Cadres participating in study carry on the revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study, read conscientiously in close conjunction with the realities of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, thereby building their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. In doing practical work, they consciously uphold the materialist theory of reflection. They carry out various branches of work with ever better results.

A cadre of the hsien committee was responsible for organizing revolutionary mass criticism. In the evening school, he repeatedly studied the relevant teachings given by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, understanding more clearly the importance of acting in accordance with the materialist theory of reflection. He led a working group deep into the basic level to make investigation and study, to help the basic-level units train backbone elements in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, and to give concrete guidance, thereby making revolutionary mass criticism develop in a down-to-earth manner.

Wang K'o-chia, an army cadre doing leadership work in P'englai Hsien Chemical Fertilizer Plant, was once leading the workers to sink a well. The position of the well was decided without making full investigation and study, and it turned out that this well yielded very little water. In the course of study in the evening school, he summed up the lesson he had learned by not acting in accordance with objective laws. With his thinking raised to a higher level, he went with other cadres of the plant to make a careful investigation on the spot and conscientiously listened to the opinions of the workers. Another site was chosen for the well. As a result, the well spouted water before it was sunk to any great depth. Through this experience of both the positive and the negative sides in sinking the well, he further raised his consciousness of upholding the materialist theory of reflection in work.

Jointly operated by the hsien committee and the Party committee of the local garrison, this Marxist evening school also provides an excellent chance for the army cadres and the local cadres to learn from each other. They read together, discuss problems together, exchange experience of study, overcome their shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points and make progress together, thereby promoting revolutionary unity between the army cadres and the local cadres.

In studying together with the local cadres, the leading members of the Party committee and the office cadres of the local garrison saw that the local cadres read perseveringly and seriously and worked hard and conscientiously without divorcing themselves from labor and from the masses. They learned an impressive lesson. Following the example of the local cadres, they went deep into the company units to make investigation and study. Consequently, this armed forces unit is carrying out its various branches of work with better results. Cadres of the hsien committee also pay very close attention to learning from the PLA comrades. They apply the work experience of the comrades of the local garrison and strengthen ideological and organizational building of the hsien committee.

The leading cadres of the hsien committee and the Party committee of the local garrison often bring to the evening school problems the masses have met in the course of study, try to find a way to solve these problems in the course of study and sum up their experience in leading the study movement. The evening school has also trained a large group of backbones of study for the basic-level units, thereby pushing the mass movement to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the army and in various localities toward brisk development.

* * *

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Fish-and-Water Relations Between Army and People on the Altai Mountains

- In the fertile area of the Altai Mountains on the northwestern borders of the motherland, PLA troops rub shoulders with the broad masses of local people of Kazakh, Uighur, Tachik'o, Mongol, Han, Hui and other nationalities in defense of the motherland's frontier land, with profound class friendship developed between them

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 27, 1972)

Over the slopes of the Altai Mountains, snow came down in big downy flakes. The highway leading to a certain PLA border defense station was for a time blocked by snowdrifts. A shipment of supplies was waiting to get through to the border defense post. After hearing of the news, the workers of the hsien animal power transportation team was seized with great anxiety. They said, "The PLA kinfolk are safeguarding the motherland's frontier diligently and assiduously. Now their trucks cannot get through. Our transportation team must see to the hauling of the supplies to the border-defense post!"

Szu-ma-i-erh, a Uighur worker, rose to speak in a raised voice, saying, "Comrades, the highway is snowbound. But our camel team can travel just the same. For over 30 years, we have travelled the road. We know it inside out. There is no problem about our getting through."

Under his inspiration, everyone suggested the organization of a "special transportation team." Workers of various nationalities vied to be the first to sign up for participation. Some said, "I'm on the plump side. The driving snow and biting cold can do me no harm. Let me go!" Another said, "I am young in age. I should be given the chance for tempering." At this time, Hu-erh-man, a white-haired old worker of the Tachik'o nationality, said, "My name is Erh-man. In the old society, I had my share of sufferings at the hands of landlords and pa-i (men of wealth). I know how we have come by today's kind of happy life. It is our liberation by the PLA kinsfolk personally led by Chairman Mao. I should be allowed to do my part in the hauling of supplies now. Never mind what my age is. Even a worse snowstorm will not deter me."

After discussion, it was decided that the three persons, Szu-ma-i-erh, Hu-erh-man and Kazakh worker Chia-li-mu-han should form a "special transportation team," with Szu-ma-i-erh as its head. They picked 15 robust and stout camels for carrying the goods and set out on their

Over the rolling desert dotted with one towering ridge after another, snow lay thick and heavy. The comrades of the "special transportation team" doggedly grappled with the windblown snow for four days. The goods were at last brought safely to the garrison area of the fraternal

soldiers after an exhausting trip of 280 li. When the border-defense fighters saw the workers of the transportation team, they were moved to shout, "Learn from the working class!"

PLA Troops Are Our Bosom Friends

The PLA commanders and fighters of a certain border-defense post on the banks of the Ha-la-szu River had formed the most intimate relations with the broad masses in the surrounding areas. The poor and lower-middle nomads took those of the border defense post as their dearest and nearest neighbors.

Late one night, on learning that a Mongol girl, I-szu-ken-teng, was taken ill, army doctor Wang Yao-ch'eng of the border defense post came over the same night to give her medical treatment. The case was diagnosed as one of appendicitis calling for immediate operation. To insure the safety of the operation, Wang Yao-ch'eng left word for the production team to prepare a stretcher and at the same time put a telephone call through to the health institute of the battalion headquarters for the dispatch of doctors to cope with any emergency. As equipment for operation was lacking here, a temporary "operating room" was set up in the living quarters of the workers of a forest farm. Now, an emergency operation was being carried out on the Mongol girl. There was trouble about locating the girl's appendix. The doctor of the border defense post and the doctors sent by the battalion headquarters promised themselves to save this class sister by all means. With the help of flashlights, they searched with bated breath. After over three hours of strenuous work, they at last successfully removed this Mongol girl's appendix.

After the operation, Wang Yao-ch'eng bought the patient some eggs and personally fixed her special meals, and dedicated three days and nights to her care. I-szu-ken-teng regained her health with great rapidity and was back in her production post. When she said goodbye to the army doctor, she could not keep her tears from falling. "The PLA troops brought up by Chairman Mao are really the bosom friends of our people of various nationalities!"

A Cart Saved from Danger for the Kinsfolk One Cold Night

One day, Ku Shih-chieh, leader of the first squad of a certain PLA border defense sub-detachment, and fighters Wang Chao-yu and Kuo Pang-ch'ao were driving a brick-loaded horse-drawn cart back to the barracks. When they reached La-szu-t'e River, it was 9 p.m. By the moonlight, they made their way across the [frozen] river. When the horse-drawn cart got to the center of the stream, it was suddenly caught in a hole in the ice flooring.

On learning this, 12 Kazakh militiamen of the 3rd team of Unity brigade of Red Flag commune in the neighborhood immediately rushed to their aid, carrying with them earth-digging trowels and iron picks. Taking off their sheepskin trousers, they plunged into the river in their undershorts to help

push the cart. But the more they pushed the deeper the cart sank. They immediately hurried back to the production team to bring three good horses to pull the cart out. But it did not work. The militiamen changed tactics. They decided to crack open the solid ice with earth-digging trowels and rocks. Where the cart sagged a path was carved out to allow the hauling of the cart ashore. Deep in icy water, some people crushed ice and some unloaded the bricks onto the other side of the river. Cold reduced their feet to a purplish blue. Some had their feet cut and bruised by lumps of ice. But everyone stuck it out.

After over three hours of strenuous fighting, they at last pulled the cart out. The three fighters were overwhelmed with gratitude for the help rendered by the militia. They kept urging the militiamen to go home for a rest. Yet the latter lent a hand with loading the cart and harnessing the horses. They saw the fighters on their way.

At that moment, the militiamen thought of another ice-bound creek to be crossed ahead. They could not set their hearts at rest. Therefore, they again picked up trowels and ran ahead to check the ice layer for its thickness. Not until the horse-drawn cart safely made it across the creek did they return to their production brigade.

- By an NCNA correspondent

* * *

The Military and the Civilian Population on the Fukien Front Units To Take Up the Responsibility of Coastal Defense Together

- By developing the glorious tradition of unity of the military and the people, mutual concern, and mutual help

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 28, 1972)

(NCNA Foochow, July 27, 1972) By developing the glorious tradition of "unity of the military and the people" of our Army, commanders and fighters of the Army, Navy and Air Force stationed on the Fukien Front practice mutual concern and mutual help with the local people in their struggle of defense of the sea coast.

Firm unity, close coordination and struggle side by side between the military and the people on the Fukien Front helped to form a strong coastal defense. Commanders and fighters of the units warmly helped the militiamen of places where the former were stationed, to do a good job in the "three implementations" of militia work and local people also actively supported the units to do a good job in war preparations. In some places militiamen persevered in patrolling around the clock. When anything suspicious was discovered, they immediately reported it to the units. During wind- or rainstorms they took the initiative to keep clear the roads and telephone lines leading to the front.

A telephone line maintenance station of a certain unit was responsible for the lines leading to frontline positions. Line inspection was very difficult because the lines were located in high mountains and dense woods. But the broad masses of people and militiamen along the lines voluntarily organized themselves to help the unit with its line maintenance work. One afternoon, one of the telephone posts was hit by lightning in a rainstorm. Upon discovering this, a poor peasant commune member, braving the rain, immediately reported it to the maintenance station which promptly had it repaired.

During the past years a unit of naval craft on duty at sea volunteered to report to the fishermen promptly whenever they discovered large schools of fish. Sometimes when fishing boats became lost in thick fog, they voluntarily guided them to safety. They also rescued ships in distress at sea. Military units stationed on islands and the frontlines in particular help local commune members regularly to struggle against nature and build up the coastal defense by cooperating with one another.

In the course of living and working together, the broad masses of armymen and people have established a close fighting friendship between each other. Beginning from last year, a certain unit stationed in Amoy spent more than 301,000 man-days helping the local people with their capital construction of farmland. The Party committee of a certain unit stationed on Nanjih Island which was directly opposite a nearby island occupied by the enemy sent its deputy political commissar to lead the troops to take

part in the construction of a dike undertaken by the poor and lower-middle peasants on the island. In this way, the combined efforts of the military and civilians enabled the construction to be completed one year ahead of schedule, which included the making of more than 7,000 mow of paddy fields. Commune members on the island unanimously thanked the soldiers for their great support.

On Tateng Island, Shuanghu production brigade planned to plant rice on an experimental basis. The First Company of a certain unit which was hooked up with this production brigade volunteered to send cadres and fighters with experience in rice planting to help the brigade. As a result during the first year of experiment, an average of 855 chin of rice was reaped per mow on this island where rice was never planted before.

* * *

MILITARY TRAINING

Use Advanced Examples To Push Forward Military Training

- The Party branch of the Third Company of a certain unit stationed in Kunming goes deep into reality to sum up advanced experience of the masses. As a result, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have a direction for studying and targets for overtaking. An upsurge in training was developed throughout the company

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 28, 1972)

(NCNA Kunming, July 27, 1972) In the course of military training, the Party branch of the Third Company of a certain PLA unit stationed in Kunming pays attention to summing up and popularizing advanced examples to push forward training work. Good results are obtained in this respect.

The artillery squad of this company has a clear aim in its military training and uses appropriate methods, therefore it has scored outstanding achievements. As a result, the Party branch is prepared to popularize its experience throughout the company. In the course of discussion, most of the comrades said the experience of the artillery squad was very good and thought if the Party branch guided the entire company through the grasping of typical examples, everybody would have a correct direction for studying and an object for overtaking. But some of the comrades had confused ideas and were afraid that grasping typical examples in this manner would make the company slip back to the evil road of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who advocated "great military competition" and rounding up of "the advanced."

The Party branch explained to everybody that the method of guiding the overall situation through typical examples was a method of work always encouraged by the Party while "great military competition, rounding up "the advanced," playing tricks and practicing formalism in a big way advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i were for fame, profit, awards and the corruption of the fighting spirit of the commanders and fighters. Finally everybody's understanding was unified through discussion on this matter. Then Party branch of the Third Company paid more attention to respecting the creative spirit of the masses, went deep into reality and incessantly discovered and summed up the advanced experience of the masses.

For a period of time the method adopted by the company for target practice was monotonous and dry therefore the results were not very good. Thus Chin Lien-ch'un, secretary of the Party branch and instructor, went to the field to conduct target training together with the fighters so as to investigate the situation. He discovered that Ch'u Lai-fu, a fighter of the Eighth Squad, studied Chairman Mao's works seriously and had a revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death during training. In

the meantime, he paid attention to study problems carefully and devised certain scientific methods for military training which incessantly elevated the standard of target shooting and helped to maintain an outstanding record in target practice for seven times. Instructor Chin Lien-ch'un summed up and promptly introduced Ch'u Lai-fu's experience to the entire company. This pushed target practice training into vigorous development.

Beginning from October last year, the Third Company summed up more than ten advanced typical examples in bayonet practice, grenade throwing, swimming with full equipment, etc., which effectively pushed forward the work of military training work.

The Party branch of the Third Company held that education of advanced units and individuals who had received commendation must be stepped up and the Party branch itself must especially maintain a clear head and avoid arrogance and self-complacency.

Not long ago during an examination of training in the regiment, the Third Company won the first place in bayonet practice, grenade throwing, target shooting and swimming with full equipment. As a result, some of the comrades developed the idea of "it is about enough." To overcome this arrogance, the Party branch used the good experience of the Fourth Platoon to educate everybody.

Cadres and fighters of the Fourth Company seriously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "In Memory of Norman Bethune," imposed Bethune's strict standards of "boundless sense of responsibility in his work" and "seeking refinement in skill" on themselves, refused to slacken their efforts in the face of achievements and looked for shortcomings among commendations. As a result, they continued to score new achievements in the work of training.

Upon listening to the experience of the Fourth Platoon, other platoons and squads indicated that they wanted to learn from the Fourth Platoon, refrain from becoming arrogant and reckless, impose the spirit of extreme responsibility toward the Party and the people upon themselves, and underwent training in a strict manner. This brought their military skill to a new level.

Yang Shu-kuei, a fighter of the Ninth Squad, hit the seventh ring with his first shot during a firing practice. But he continued to practice assiduously. In a recent target practice he hit the tenth ring with his first shot. By developing this spirit of continued revolution, the commanders and fighters throughout the company quickly stirred up an upsurge of comparing, learning, overtaking and helping in military training and pushed various work in the company forward to vigorous development.

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PARTY BRANCHES

A Fighting Bastion Which Carries Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- Story of the Party branch of Hungkuang brigade skirting Anch'ing municipality, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 27, 1972)

Hungkuang brigade in the outskirts of Anch'ing municipality, Anhwei Province, was formerly a backward brigade which "relied on the state for grain and carried out production by borrowing money." Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a deep-going change has taken place in the mental outlook of the cadres and the masses of this brigade and the situation of both revolution and production there kept improving. Per-mow output of grain surpassed the "National Program for Agricultural Development" for six years running, and the average output per mow was 2,002 catties last year.

This brigade possesses three tractors and close to 100 other agricultural machines, and power is used for threshing, drainage and irrigation, processing of grain and oil-bearing crops, and lighting; the brigade has set up more than ten factories (workshops) dealing with repair and assembly of farm machines, making of tiles and plaster, and hog raising. Thanks to the development of production, the collective accumulation and the commune members' income keep increasing. There are now more than 500,000 catties of collective reserve grain and 450,000 yuan of collective accumulation including fixed assets.

Last year, 90 percent of the households in the brigade earned some cash income, the average individual income being 124 yuan, and the amount of surplus grain sold by this brigade to the state equaled the amount of grain to be requisitioned from this brigade for five years. The commune members of Hungkuang brigade unanimously attribute this change to their Party branch, calling it a strong fighting bastion which firmly carries out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Lead the Masses To Take the Socialist Road

In the spring of 1966, Hungkuang brigade established its new Party branch. P'an Kung-chou, Party branch secretary, and other members of the Party branch ruminated over this question: What should we do to increase production and get rid of the backwardness of Hungkuang brigade? The first problem they met was: Some cadres gave up agriculture and went to pull carts and do transportation jobs; some commune members neglected their farm jobs and went to the city to work as masons, carpenters or tailors or do some piece work; some people sat idle in tea houses.... What did all these illustrate? How should the Party branch handle these problems? At a meeting of the Party branch, all comrades expressed their opinions very

enthusiastically. They said: To lead the masses to take the socialist road, we must tightly grasp class struggle and must not allow the capitalist influence to come up to the surface.

The brigade Party branch decided to carry out brigade-wide education in perseveringly taking the socialist road. It first set up an experimental point at Kuanghui production team, mobilized the masses to hold debates and asked the old poor peasants to recount past sufferings and to think about the present happy life. The several old poor peasants who had made reports to P'an Kung-chou organized themselves on their own initiative. Taking with them the tattered coats they wore in the old society and putting on the new ones which they bought after the liberation, they went with the brigade cadres to visit every household and carry out propaganda and education. Showing their tattered coats, they told how they had been exploited and oppressed before the liberation; pointing at their new coats, they talked about the happy life they led after taking the socialist road. During recess in the fields, they told others, pointing at the fields, "In the past we did not have farmland; now, under Chairman Mao's leadership, we have farmland. If we do not work the farmland well and if we think evil, we shall be taking the capitalist road. If this goes on, we shall suffer a second time!"

Under the leadership of the Party branch, the cadres and commune members of Hungkuang brigade launched an earth-shaking movement of socialist education. The brigade Party branch organized the masons and carpenters to repair houses and farm tools for the brigade; it organized the cart-pullers to form a transportation team, transporting manure for the brigade and doing short-distance transportation in aid of agricultural production.... In the fields of Hungkuang brigade, the commune members plowed the land, accumulated manure and transplanted seedlings, and there was a scene of prosperity and work. Lush seedlings grew like a carpet spreading all over the land of Hungkuang brigade. In that year, the per-mow of grain in Hungkuang brigade surpassed the "National Program for Agricultural Development" for the first time.

In a few years after that, the Party branch of Hungkuang brigade conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's directive "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development." Citing typical facts, it helped the cadres and the commune members distinguish between "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development" and "Give up agriculture and engage in commerce and put money in command," and between proper household side-occupations and spontaneous tendency toward capitalism, thereby resisting interference from the "Left" and from the Right. It also adopted measures according to local conditions and made rational arrangements for manpower. As a result, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishing developed in an all-round manner.

Conscientiously Carry Out the Party's Policy

In the very busy farming season of last year, the rate of labor attendance in Hungkuang production team dropped below the past level. It

was discovered that this production team did not conscientiously carry out the policy of paying wages according to work, thus dampening the enthusiasm of the commune members. On one occasion, the masses reflected that a certain commune member of this production team, judging from his performance in work, should not be given ten wage points but the cadre of the production team, seeing that he had full laboring ability, still gave him ten wage points.

Wang Kuang-yin, a member of the Party branch who was laboring in this production team, reported this matter to the Party branch. The Party branch immediately called a meeting of some of the masses to study this problem seriously. Their consensus was that this commune member should not be given ten wage points and, above all, this reflected the problems cropping up in the course of carrying out the policy. Standing on the high plane of the line struggle, they analyzed the problems existing in the execution of the Party's rural economic policies. They decided to take this matter as teaching material, to carry out the line education throughout the brigade and to implement the Party's policies in a better way.

Meanwhile, the production team leader and the Party branch members went on their own initiative to have chats with the commune member who had been overpaid, educated him and encouraged him to labor well. Citing his experience, this commune member told the masses what he had learned, and enthusiastically propagandized the Party's policies. He also imposed stern demands on himself, attending labor more often and insuring fine quality of work. He was highly commended by others. With the enthusiasm of the masses in socialism aroused, Hungkuang production team accomplished its task of "rush-harvesting and rush-planting" ahead of schedule.

Carrying Forward the Style of Hard Struggle

After a few years' hard struggle, Hungkuang brigade had its per-mow output of grain exceeding 1,000 catties for two years running and reaching 1,568 catties in 1970.

In 1971, the Party branch put forward the slogan "2,000 catties per mow means a greater contribution to revolution." When it held a meeting to discuss how to carry out the measures of increasing production, some of its members said: "Hungkuang brigade is an advanced unit. If we have increased production, our contribution will be greater and we can push other brigades forward, so the higher level should give us more chemical fertilizer." In discussing this problem, most of the comrades disagreed to this opinion but suggested solving the problem of fertilizer through self-reliance.

Under the leadership of the brigade Party branch, the commune members threw themselves into the intensive battle of accumulating manure. The brigade headquarters organized more than 20 carts to bring waste ammonium solution from a nitrogenous fertilizer plant more than 10 li away; the women and children gathered green grass to make green manure; the men commune members went to the city to dig sewage and to fetch rotten vegetables from the market... In this way, Hungkuang brigade reaped a high yield through hard struggle.

The members of the Party branch of Hungkuang brigade have never parted from labor in the past few years. They are wet with sweat on a sunny day, their clothes are dirty with mud on a rainy day. They go to the fore to do hard and tiresome jobs. Besides going to attend meetings at the higher levels, each Party branch member does an average of more than 270 days of labor in a year. Last year, each did an average of 295 days of labor.

The nine members of the Party branch of Hungkuang brigade constantly preserve the natural color of hard struggle. None of them has overdrawn or disappropriated a cent of the collective. During their visit tour to Tachai, they brought dry rations along, and each of them spent only 0.8 yuan in five days. Many of the poor and lower-middle peasants had new houses to live in. But, P'an Kung-chou's family of nine members was still crowded in the old house allotted to them during the agrarian reform. The commune members wanted to help him put up a new house. But, he said: "I'll think about it when everybody has a new house to live in."

Hungkuang brigade has limekilns and brick-and-tile kilns, so that bricks, tiles and lime can be obtained locally. Up to the present, the brigade offices are still the several old houses borrowed from a production team. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the style of hard work and plain living is highly prevalent throughout the brigade.

- NCNA correspondent

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PARTY LEADERSHIP OVER AGRICULTURE

Northeast China Regional Party Committee Strengthens Leadership Over Agriculture

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jul. 29, 1972)

the suihua administrative region in northeast china's heilungkiang province reported an all-time high grain output per hectare last year, eight per cent over that of the good year of 1970, and fairly good progress in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and side-occupations. this achievement showed the serious efforts of the regional party committee to strengthen leadership over agriculture. leading members of the party committee went to people's communes and brigades to make investigations and popularize advanced experience.

on the plain in between two big rivers, the region is a major grain producer in the province. liu shao-chi's revisionist line held production back in the past. leading members of the new party committee established in the great proletarian cultural revolution reviewed the experience in leading agriculture and concluded that only by following chairman mao's teachings of studying the problems in production at the grassroots and popularizing good experience could they help production develop.

leading members of the party and revolutionary committees in the region devoted much of their energy to guiding agriculture and other leading members also spent part of their time in the countryside. one third of the office cadres were sent to the communes and brigades to make investigations, sum up experience and guide production.

one third of the region's arable land was alkali and often attacked by drought, sandstorms and frost. this was the key problem. leading members of the party committee went to about a hundred communes and brigades in a few months and drew on the experience of the peasants to find a way out.

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the work of two production brigades in a commune of chaochou county was of significance.

the kaishan production brigade was known throughout the county for its high grain yield before 1960. neighbouring shenghuo production brigade was rather backward. its poor land gave low yield and it had to rely on state loans to buy even small farm implements. later on, the leadership of the kaishan brigade was influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line and failed to carry out socialist education and criticize the capitalist tendency. production dropped down and it became a low yield brigade. the cadres of the shenghuo brigade persisted in socialist education to raise the socialist consciousness of the brigade members. they displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and made big efforts to improve farming conditions. production shot up, and grain output per hectare rose four-fold, reaching the three-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

learning a lesson from the two typical examples, leading members of the regional party committee realized that the key was persistence in the socialist orientation and arming the rural cadres and commune members with the correct of

farming for the revolution. they organized the cadres and peasants to criticize liu shao-chi's revisionist fallacies and brought their initiative for socialism into play. a mass movement was launched to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and farming was done in a scientific way. as a result, the region's average grain yield per hectare increased by over 65 per cent.

on this basis, the regional party committee called for mass farm capital construction last winter and spring. a deputy secretary and a standing committee member of the party committee led a working team in making investigations among masses. they divided the region into four zones of rolling land, alkali soil, low-lying land and windstorm swept area. they summed up and popularized good experience in the different zone to guide the work.

the tungfeng people's commune of hailun county is in rolling country and soil erosion was serious. with tachai people as their example, cadres and members of the commune terraced field, built water control works and planted trees. after four years' hard work, the commune has changed greatly. the grain output of the more than 660 hectares of terraced field surpassed the target set by the national programme for agricultural development. forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and side-occupations were also developed. the regional party committee summed up the commune's experience and popularized it among 38 communes and 542 production brigades on rolling land.

the regional party committee popularized the experience of improving soil combined with controlling salinization among 74 communes and 640 production brigades. the experience of water storage, drainage and irrigation and scientific farming was spread among 176 communes and 1,780 brigades in low-lying land. tree planting experience was introduced among 21 communes and 143 brigades in windstorm swept areas. in the winter of 1971 and the spring of 1972, the region did 9,960,000 cubic metres of earth work for farm capital construction and the area on which soil erosion was checked, alkali soil transformed and shifting sand fixed reached 20,000 hectares. this created favorable conditions for still better harvest.

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IMPROVEMENT OF FARMLAND

Central China Hsien Drive to Change Nature

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 28, 1972)

huajung county in central china's hunan province has improved its farming during the great proletarian cultural revolution by a sustained mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the county in 1970 for the first time topped the target of 6 tons of grain per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. it reaped 7 tons per hectare last year. total yield was 10.7 per cent over that of 1970.

in low-lying country between the yangtze river and tungting lake, the county was subject to water-logging and farm production progressed slowly.

the new county party committee established in 1970 initiated a mass movement to learn from tachai. leading members of the county party committee went among the masses to pin down the causes of the situation. they found that the high water table created waterlogging on flat ground while the hilly areas were threatened with drought or mountain torrents. the county party committee mobilized the masses to solve the main contradiction by improving drainage because that could save a lot of manpower and material resources used every year in fighting flood. then the problems of soil improvement and transformation of farming methods could be handled.

on the basis of a proposal by commune members, the county party committee in the winter of 1970 decided that a drainage canal should be dug to a major river to relieve 4,000 hectares of farmland of waterlogging. county leaders worked alongside the 40,000 peasant builders. more than three million cubic metres of earthwork was completed in 42 days and a 31-kilometre long channel that combined drainage, irrigation and transportation was dug.

under the unified plan of the county party committee, communes and brigades undertook projects of various sizes that combined drainage, irrigation, lowering of the water table, soil improvement, afforestation and transport. in two years and more, canals and ditches with a total length of 3,000 kilometres were dug and 350 kilometres of river and lake dykes strengthened. facilities were added to use more than 100 small lakes so that lakeside farmland, which account for three-fourths of the county's total, was ensured adequate drainage and irrigation. at the same time, large numbers of trees were planted both on flat land and in the mountains.

now 90 per cent of the county's total farmland is basically free from water-logging, floods and drought. acreage of double crop rice was extended by 13,300 hectares over 1969.

COTTON GROWING

Chinese Peasants Tending Cotton Fields Well

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1972)

commune members and cadres in china's cotton growing areas are tending the cotton fields well to secure a good harvest while taking good care of grain crops.

they are acting upon chairman mao's teaching: "we must pay close attention to grain, cotton and cotton cloth."

the party organizations fully mobilized the masses and helped them make a rational arrangement of various kinds of work to ensure good cotton cultivation as there are a lot of field work to be done at this time of the year.

Chingchou, Huangkang, Hsiaokan and other administrative regions in central China's Hupeh province are major cotton and grain producers. Cotton in these regions accounts for 70 per cent of the province's total acreage to this industrial crop. Leading members at various levels successfully dealt with the contention between grain and cotton for the distribution of fertilizer and manpower. Before the summer harvest and sowing of grain crops, these regions concentrated on hoeing and weeding the cotton fields and top dressing the plants.

A major cotton producer, the Kuanchung plain (in the Wei River valley) in Shensi province had timely rainfall recently. The peasants hoed the fields to retain moisture and kill weeds. They also took preventive measures against insect pests.

The cotton-producing areas in Szechwan province are doing a good job of field work. The cotton plants are growing well and most are in bud or blossom.

Many leading members at various levels went to the communes and brigades to take part in production and guide cultivation. The administrative regions, counties and communes in the cotton growing areas in Honan province set up special organs to lead production and most of the production brigades organized special groups to look after the cotton plants.

Some of China's cotton growing areas have been hit by either dry-spell or excessive rainfalls this year. The cadres and commune members are waging a stubborn fight against natural adversities. They are bringing insect pests under control.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

People in Northeast China Multi-National Hsien Closely Unite to Make Progress

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 27, 1972)

People in multi-national Hunchun County in northeast China's Yenpien Korean autonomous chou have made rapid progress in the revolution and production by closing their ranks under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party's policy towards nationalities.

The Korean, Han, Manchu, Hui and other people in the county in 1970 won a good grain harvest which was nearly double that of 1969. The county reaped a fairly good harvest in 1971 despite serious natural disaster. Its gross industrial output last year doubled the 1965 figure, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. The number of tractors and other farm machinery has increased 11-fold since 1965. Health and educational undertakings have also developed.

the people in the county were subject to cruel oppression by the imperialist and reactionary rule before liberation, their political rights deprived, their economy backward and national culture trampled down.

a large number of cadres of various nationalities have come to the fore in revolutionary struggle and in production, thanks to education by the party. more than 65 per cent of the county and commune leading cadres are from minority nationalities. among them, 120 were newly promoted during the past two years. tempered in the cultural revolution, they have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

chin cheng-ho, a veteran cadre of korean nationality, is secretary of the chingnsin commune party committee. during the cultural revolution, he has led the whole commune to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the commune has built 11 pumping stations and other irrigation projects involving 820,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work and turning 466 hectares into paddy fields. chin cheng-ho won warm praise from the people and was elected deputy secretary of the county party committee.

guided by the line of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress, the cadres and people of different nationalities help each other.

the cadres of korean, han and other nationalities on the party committee of the chunhua people's commune in a remote hilly region have led the commune members of various nationalities in transforming nature. they have built a 13.5-kilometre-long canal and enlarged paddy acreage over the past two years.

during the movement to learn from tachai, a production team in the mengling production brigade of the panshih commune built seven hectares of paddy fields but this team which is made up of the han people lacked experience in growing rice. when members of korean nationality of the other three teams in the brigade learned of this, they sent veteran rice-growers to help. the team got a good rice crop.

the mengling production brigade was hit by natural disaster last year and its vegetable output decreased. the han commune members readily gave part of their own vegetable reserves to their brothers of korean nationality who like to keep salted vegetables over winter.

SPORTS

Minority Nationality Sportsmen at National Athletic Meet

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jul. 28, 1972)

many athletes of mongolian, tibetan, hui, tai, pai, yi, uighur, kazakh, nahsi, puyi and sala nationalities broke provincial and national records at the recent chengtu competition centre of the national athletic meet.

the labouring people of minority nationality before liberation were oppressed and exploited. they lived a hard life and some were still using the slash-and-burn method of farming. physical culture and sports activities were out of the question for them. with liberation, chairman mao and the communist party brought them happiness and enabled them to become masters of the country. production developed and their life improved. they followed chairman mao's instruction "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health".

chao lien-ho is from the tali pai autonomous chou of yunnan province. when she left for chengtu for the athletic meet, her father, teachers and school-mates and fellow commune members gave her a warm send-off. her father recalled: "in the old society, i saw off my younger sister sold to a landlord because we could not support her. now i'm sending you to a national sports meet. could we even dream of such a thing in the old society?"

the yi people on the greater liangshan mountains in szechwan province did not even have a word for sports in their language in the past. they now take an active part in games. spare-time sports schools have been set up. the minority people like mountaineering, swimming, horse back riding and shooting, as well as ball games.

the party's leadership and the socialist system are responsible for the development of physical culture and sports among the minority nationalities.

mongolian girl taosonanmu improved the national junior record in women's hand grenade throwing. she came first in junior hand grenade and javelin throwing.

her family lives on the grassland in northwestern chinghai province. for generations, the family worked for herd-owners. a herd-owner broke her father's leg. after liberation a new life started for the family and she went to school. she then became a student of the chinghai institute for nationalities and a fine athlete.

maimaiti, son of a poor uighur peasant in hotien of sinkiang, took three junior firsts in the 100-metre, 200-metre and 400-metre events.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Swimming Team Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 29, 1972)

the albanian swimming team led by banri axhemi concluded its friendly visit to shanghai and left for peking by plane today.

the team came to shanghai from changsha on july 22. that evening, the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in honour of all members of the team. tsai chun-fan, leading member of the commission, and team leader banri axhemi spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere.

on the evening of july 26, the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony in the shanghai diving pool to welcome the albanian swimming team. on the same evening and the following evening, the albanian and shanghai swimmers had friendship contests.

among those attending the ceremony and watching the contests were liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and tsai chun-fan.

nine albanian swimmers broke 14 national records, five national youth records and two national junior records. they broke more albanian records in shanghai than in other chinese cities.

after the contests, comrades liu yao-tsung, chen shih-fa and tsai chun-fan congratulated the albanian comrades-in-arms on their splendid achievements.

during their stay here, the albanian swimmers exchanged experience with shanghai swimmers and had joint training sessions. the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and went sight-seeing in the city. they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people wherever they went.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Communique on Visit of Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen to People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1972)

Communique on the visit of the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen to the people's republic of china
july 27, 1972

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the government delegation of the arab republic of yeman led by his excellency mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, paid an official visit to the people's republic of china from july 16 to 27, 1972.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai and shenyang, saw factories, people's communes, an army unit and scenic spots and places of historical interest and was accorded a warm and friendly welcome and reception by the chinese government and people, which gave expression to the profound traditional friendship between the chinese and yemeni peoples.

during the visit, premier of the state council chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei of the people's republic of china, and prime minister and foreign minister mohsin ahmed al aini and all the members on the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen led by him held friendly and sincere talks on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and other questions of common interest. abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to the people's republic of china, also took part in the talks. yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party, met colonel mohamed al eriani, deputy supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces of yemen, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

the two sides noted with pleasure that in recent years the friendly relations and cooperation between china and yemen have developed continuously on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence and the friendly contacts and ties between the two governments and peoples in the political, economic, cultural and other fields have been steadily strengthened. the two sides expressed their determination to make joint efforts for the continued development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries. for this purpose, a new agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed.

the two sides reiterate: they resolutely oppose the aggression against the palestinian and other arab peoples committed by israeli zionism with the support and at the instigation of imperialism; they firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their national rights and lost territories; they firmly support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; they firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of their fatherland; they firmly support the struggles of all peoples of the world in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and against imperialist and colonialist aggression and interference; and they firmly support the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism and hold that disputes between afro-asian countries should be settled on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence through consultations on an equal footing.

the two sides note with satisfaction that the current visit to china by the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen led by his excellency prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini has been crowned with complete success and has made a useful contribution towards developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, enhancing the friendship between the two peoples and strengthening the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism.

Prime Minister Al Aini of Arab Republic of Yemen Cables Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1972)

following is the full text of a message of thanks sent to premier chou en-lai by mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister of the arab republic of yemen, upon his departure from china yesterday:

your excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

upon our departure from the beautiful land of your country, please allow me to express gratitude to you, in my own name and in the name of the accompanying delegation, for the cordial reception and warm welcome given us everywhere and the overwhelming hospitality the hospitable people of your country showed us wherever we went. we experienced all the feelings of cordiality and friendship. we admire and appreciate the achievements and successful experience of your country in various fields. we promise you to convey all our impressions to the people of our country.

i thank you wholeheartedly and tender our congratulations on all your successes and wish your country further progress, prosperity and greater victories. may the friendship between yemen and china develop further.

wish you good health and happiness. please pass our regards and respect to chairman mao tsetung. we wish him long life and good health so as to continue to build the great china.

long live the friendship between yemen and china exclamation

monsin ahmed al aini,
prime minister and minister for
foreign affairs.

. . . / july 27 (thursday), 1972, shenyang.

ASIAN TTC

Organizing Committee of First Asian Table Tennis Championships Formed

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1972)

the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships was recently formed here. the championships will be held in peking from september 2 to 13 this year.

chairman of the committee is yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, and vice-chairmen are fan ke, kuo tung-chun, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua, sung chung, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching. sung chung is also its secretary-general.

the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships is making active preparations in accordance with the decision made at the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union held in peking in may this year.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Patriotic Chinese Residents in Britain Fete Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 27, 1972)

over 300 patriotic chinese residents in britain gave a banquet here today in honour of sung chih-kuang, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china.

ambassador sung chih-kuang and his wife chang ju, counsellors pei chien-chang and peng jun-min, and other diplomats of the chinese embassy in britain attended the banquet.

a representative of patriotic chinese residents' organizations made a speech at the banquet. he paid high tribute to the great achievements of the motherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction. he said that the chinese residents in britain will strive to contribute to the promotion of friendship between the chinese and british peoples.

ambassador sung chih-kuang, in his speech, conveyed to the chinese residents the best regards from the people of the motherland. he encouraged them to strengthen their unity, be friendly with the british people and do their best to promote friendship between the chinese and british peoples.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception on july 16 for the chinese residents. more than 70 representatives of chinese residents in various parts of britain were present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Congratulates Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on Complete Success in Five-Nation Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1972)

following is the full text of today's "people's daily" editorial: "warmly congratulate samdech norodom sihanouk on the complete success in his visit to five countries":

the delegation of the kingdom of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, is arriving in peking today after concluding its official visit to romania, albania, algeria, mauritania and yugoslavia. the chinese people deeply rejoice at and express warm congratulations on samdech norodom sihanouk's complete success in his five-nation tour.

during his visit, samdech norodom sihanouk was accorded a warm welcome and hospitable reception by the governments and people of the five countries. he has held friendly talks separately with the government leaders of these countries, exchanged views on mutual relations and on the current international situation and issued joint statements or joint communique with them. samdech norodom sihanouk has also made extensive contacts with the masses of these countries. in his many speeches, he severely condemned the u.s. imperialist aggression against cambodia and indochina, reiterated the solemn and just stand on the settlement of the cambodia question and indochina question, and opposed the convocation of a so-called "international conference", a scheme to sabotage the struggle of the indochinese peoples. he has also conveyed the cambodian people's profound friendship to the people of the five countries and expressed their resolute support for the people of the world in their just struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence and against aggression, subversion and racial discrimination. the fruitful visit of samdech norodom sihanouk has made fresh contributions to the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between the cambodian people and the people of various countries and to the promotion of the struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism.

samdech norodom sihanouk's five-nation tour proves vividly once more that the cambodian people fighting for national independence and liberation enjoy abundant support because theirs is a just cause, and that the royal government of national union of cambodia enjoys high prestige in the world. in safeguarding cambodia's sovereignty and independence, pursuing a policy of peace and neutrality and persevering in the stand of anti-imperialist struggle, samdech norodom sihanouk has won the high appraisal of the governments and people of the five countries. the cambodian people have been warmly praised for their heroic mettle and brilliant victories in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the leaders of the five countries all stressed that the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legal government of cambodia. they have reaffirmed their resolute support for the just struggle of the cambodian people. this reflects a characteristic of the present international situation, that is, more and more countries are strengthening their unity, support each other, and strive for common victory in the struggle to safeguard sovereignty and independence and oppose aggression, interference and control by the superpowers.

at present, the situation of the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is excellent. when samdech norodom sihanouk was touring the five countries, news of fresh victories kept coming from the cambodian battlefield. in phnompenh and its vicinity, in the provinces of svay rieng, prey veng, kampot and takeo, the cambodian patriotic army and people have launched a series of offensives, wiping out large numbers of enemy troops and further enlarging the liberated areas. in order to hold back the cambodian people's triumphant march, the lon nol traitorous clique, its u.s. master and certain foreign forces, are stepping up all sorts of political conspiracies in an attempt to split the cambodian patriotic forces and disintegrate the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression

and for national salvation. this has been repeatedly exposed and condemned by samdech norodom sihanouk during his recent five-nation visit. his firmness and solemn stand gives expression to the cambodian people's heroism of no compromise and no retreat and of fighting to the very end. we are convinced that by fighting shoulder to shoulder and strengthening their unity with the vietnamese and lao peoples, and with the support of the world people, the cambodian people are bound to win complete victory in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Arrives in Urumchi

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jul. 28, 1972)

the delegation of the kingdom of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, arrived in urumchi by special plane today after successfully concluding its official visits to romania, albania, algeria, mauritania and yugoslavia.

the distinguished cambodian guests were originally scheduled to fly on to peking today but changed their schedule and stayed in urumchi for a rest because of weather conditions in the peking area.

when samdech and madame sihanouk arrived here in the company of ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, they were given a rousing welcome by leading comrades of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, the urumchi municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed locally, including saifudin, tsao szu-ming, hsu kuo-hsien, szumayiaimaiti, tsaotanofu, chang chieh-cheng, yang li-yen, hu liang-tsai and anmutungniyatzu.

also present at the airport were leading members of departments concerned, including wu sheng-kai, anyimu, joutzu tuerhti, yichiahan, tien shu-chen and wang hsiang-sheng.

saifudin, tsao szu-ming and other comrades called at the guest house this evening and had dinner with samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests. they tendered warm congratulations to the delegation of the kingdom of cambodia led by samdech sihanouk on its successful visits to the five countries.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Women's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 28, 1972)

the cuban national women's basketball team led by jose flores villa wound up a friendly visit to kwangchow and left here for peking by air today.

felix capote andreu, first secretary of the cuban embassy in peking, who accompanied the team on its visit here, left for peking on the same plane.

the cuban team arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by air on july 26 and was honoured at a banquet in the evening given by the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission. the guest team played a friendly match with the kwangtung provincial team. chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned saw the match and met jose flores villa, felix capote andreu and the players of the guest and home teams.

upon its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the cuban national women's basketball team was greeted and seen off by leading members of departments concerned and local players.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1972)

endalkchew makonnen, minister of communications, tele-communications and posts of the empire of ethiopia and chairman of the board of directors of the ethiopian airline, and his party of five arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; wang hai-ting, a leading member of the administration; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; and leading members of departments concerned, including wen yeh-chan, chang jui-ai, niu hsiu-chen and han hsing-hua.

present were ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife and diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy in peking.

wang ping-yu, deputy director of a bureau under the general administration of civil aviation of china who had made a special trip to shanghai to meet the ethiopian minister and his party, arrived by the same plane.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff Meet Delegation of African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1972)

wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, today met all members of the delegation of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde led by its general secretary amilcar cabral. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang yueh-hsi, lu kuei, sung ju-an, wang chuan-pin, ting sung-tao and hu li-peng.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 28, 1972)

the italian table tennis delegation led by guglielmo sineri, president of the italian national table tennis federation, wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese departments concerned and table tennis players.

the italian delegation flew in here from nanchang yesterday and was honoured at a banquet in the evening given by the kwangtung branch of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china.

while in nanchang between july 25 and 27, the italian guests were honoured at a banquet given by the kiangsi branch of the chinese table tennis association. the italian table tennis players played friendly matches with kiangsi players on the evening of july 26. the guests also took time out to view sites in the city.

Italian Olympic Committee Chairman Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-Peking, Jul. 29, 1972)

giulio onesti, chairman of the italian olympic committee, and his assistant donato martucci wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the all-china sports federation and other organizations concerned li meng-hua, sung chung and jen chao.

also present was giorgio melis, cultural attache of the italian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih Meet and Fete Yoshikatsu Takeiri and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and gave a banquet for yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese komeito (komei party), and yoshiaki masaki, chairman of the policy deliberation council, and naohiko okubo, deputy general secretary, of the party. the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

among those present at the meeting and the banquet were chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, lin li-yun and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND MALI

Chou En-lai, Hsiao Ching-kuang Meet Malian Minister of Defence, Interior and Security

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and vice-minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, and captain aliou traore, deputy commander of the air force.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo was present.

among those present were also chai cheng-wen and ho kung-kai.

CHINA AND MEXICO

First Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1972)

hsiung hsiang-hui, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the united states of mexico, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Delegation to Regular Meeting of China-Korea Joint Enterprise Leaves Pyongyang for Home

Reproduced from best available copy.

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 29, 1972)

the chinese delegation to the 1972 regular meeting of the board of directors of the china-korea yalu river hydro-electric power company left here for home by train today.

the delegation is led by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power and chinese director-general of the board.

it was seen off at the railway station by han guk sung, vice-minister of electric and coal industries and korean

director-general of the board, and other korean directors of the board.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and chen hsing-nung, economic councellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1972)

eduardo valdez, ambassador to china of the republic of peru, gave a reception here this afternoon in warm celebration of the national day of peru.

attending were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including pai hsiang-kuo, chiao kuan-hua, chou hua-min, kao hsiu, ting kuo-yu, shen chien, ting hsi-lin, wang hai-jung, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping and ti fu-tsai.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests talked cordially and wished the friendship between the chinese and peruvian people constant development.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Agricultural Delegation Visits Romanian-Chinese Friendship Cooperative

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 28, 1972)

the chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, visited the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative in ialomita county today. it was accorded warm welcome and cordial reception by the leading cadres and members of the cooperative.

accompanying the delegation in the visit were gheorghe moldovan, vice-minister of agriculture, food industry and

water conservancy; ion cristea, standing member of the executive bureau of the ialomita county committee of the romanian communist party, vice-chairman of the county people's council and director of the agricultural department of the county; and leading members of departments concerned.

wang chan-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy in romania, was in the company of the delegation during the visit.

on behalf of all the members of the cooperative, comrade gheorghe ghita, chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative, extended warm welcome to the chinese delegation and gave an account of the achievements the cooperative has made since its founding and especially in the recent years. comrade chou jui-ching, member of the chinese delegation and secretary of the party committee of the lukouchiao sino-romanian friendship people's commune in peking, presented, on behalf of the people's commune, seeds of over 30 kinds of vegetables and foodgrains to the romanian cooperative.

the delegation saw the cooperative's maize fields, stock-breeding yard, foodgrain warehouse, vegetable plots and workshops. they also saw various kinds of vegetables whose seeds had been presented by the sino-romanian friendship people's commune last year. members of the delegation also worked together with the co-op members in the fields.

comrade gheorghe ghita gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. both hosts and guests drank toasts to the steady consolidation and development of the friendship between the agricultural workers and peoples of the two countries and to the good health and long life of president nicolae ceausescu and chairman mao tsetung.

Reproduced from best available copy.

Romanian National Women's Basketball Team in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 28, 1972)

the visiting romanian national women's basketball team led by alexandru mogos concluded a friendly visit to changchun and left here for shenyang by train today.

the guest team played a friendly match with the kirin provincial team yesterday evening. the municipal indoor stadium was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania. among those present were leading members of the kirin provincial and changchun municipal revolutionary committees and other departments, including yao tien-tu, li pei-huai and liu ning.

the romanian basketball team flew in to changchun from peking on july 26, and was honoured at a banquet given by the kirin provincial physical culture and sports commission that evening. the romanian comrades also visited a factory and went sightseeing in the city.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Returns to Peking from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1972)

the chinese workers' delegation led by shen mao-kung, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, standing committee member of the c.p.c. honan provincial committee and chairman of the honan provincial conference of representatives of revolutionary workers, returned to peking by air today after concluding a friendly visit to romania.

. it was greeted at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including ou tang-liang, liu ke-ming, hsing chu-fang, chang chuan-chung and lin hsien-nung.

present was iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SUDAN

All-Sudan Basketball Association Fetes Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jul. 27, 1972)

the all-sudan basketball association gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese men's basketball delegation.

wang wei-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and other chinese diplomats attended the dinner.

present also were colonel abdel fatah hamd, director of sports, and faisal hamad tewfik, deputy director of sports, of the ministry of youth, sports and social affairs, and other officials.

lieutenant colonel farouk buluk, chairman of the all-sudan basketball association, and chi ming-tao, leader of the chinese delegation, spoke at the dinner. they wished that the visit of the chinese basketball delegation to sudan would further promote the friendship between the sudanese and chinese peoples and sportsmen.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

on the evening of july 25, the chinese basketball players had a friendly match with a workers' basketball team here. more than 1,000 people including mohamed el-tom el-timgani, under-secretary of the ministry of education, watched the match.

the chinese delegation visited wad-medani, capital of blue nile province, and the well-known gezira cotton producing area there yesterday morning. commissioner of blue nile province karrar ahmed karrar received the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1972)

the delegation of the swedish-chinese friendship federation with thor hedman as its leader and claesgoran lonnroth as its deputy leader left peking for home by plane today after concluding its visit to china.

the 25-member delegation arrived in peking on july 7 and visited the tachai production brigade, sian and shanghai. in peking, a leading member of the china international travel service gave a reception in honour of all the members of the delegation.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Swiss M.P. Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with walter renschler and all members of the swiss m.p. group he is leading.

present on the occasion were hsieh fu-min, hu yu-chih and lin chiao-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and his wife were present.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film To Tanzanian National Sports Council

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 28, 1972)

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen, on behalf of the chinese table tennis association, presented a copy of the colour documentary "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" to the tanzanian national sports council here this evening.

s.s. dossi, secretary-general of the tanzanian national sports council, received the film on behalf of the council.

the film was shown at a reception given by ambassador li yao-wen before the presentation.

present on the occasion were s.s. dossi, secretary-general of the tanzanian national sports council, h.o. clemens, chairman of the tanzanian table tennis association, and about 100 tanzanian table tennis players taking part in tanzania's first national table tennis tournament here.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative to UN Sea-Bed Committee Speaks at Sub-Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 27, 1972)

hsia pu, chinese representative to the united nations sea-bed committee, made a speech at the meeting of sub-committee one this afternoon. in his speech hsia pu expounded the views of the chinese delegation on an international regime applying to the sea-bed area and its resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

hsia pu pointed out, "we consider it necessary to establish an international regime applying to the sea-bed area and its resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. we are ready to exchange views with our fellow representatives in seeking a reasonable solution to this question."

he said that when the "declaration of principles governing the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction" was adopted in 1970 by the general assembly of the united nations at its twenty-fifth session, the rightful seat of the people's republic of china in the united nations had not yet been restored to her. therefore, we wish to

express our views on a number of questions in the declaration for further study by our fellow representatives.

he said, "since they are beyond national jurisdiction, the international sea-bed area and its resources are, in principle, commonly owned by the people of all the countries of the world. in other words, it is impermissible for maritime hegemonic powers to wilfully seize the area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and plunder resources in this area. the declaration of principles explicitly stipulates that no state or person shall appropriate by any means any part of the area, exercise sovereignty over it or claim rights with respect to it which are incompatible with the international regime to be established. this is quite indispensable. the colonialists used to commit plunder and aggression by making use of the so-called 'rights of prescription'. in recent years, the superpowers have frequently distorted and misused what they call 'freedoms of the high seas' in order to push hegemony on the sea. this is something that must be firmly opposed.

"the declaration stipulates that in the international sea-bed area, an international regime applying to the area and its resources, including an appropriate international machinery, should be established. we hold that this international regime and machinery must ensure that the area is under rational management, and that they must not be manipulated and monopolized by the superpowers, so that its benefits may be shared by all countries, with the interests and needs of the developing countries, whether land-locked or coastal, taken into particular consideration.

"a number of other provisions of the declaration of principles are designed to ensure peaceful uses of the sea-bed area, protect the marine environment, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the coastal states and such other countries as may be affected, authorize the coastal states to take measures to prevent or cope with pollution and other hazards, etc. these provisions are also reasonable."

hsia pu continued, "we hold that the foregoing provisions in the declaration of principles are basically in conformity with the interests of the peoples of all countries. therefore, we agree in principle to establish an international regime governing the international sea-bed area on the basis of these provisions."

he pointed out: there are some provisions in the declaration of principles which are not explicit enough. for example, do the resources to be controlled by the international regime include living resources? we think that it is appropriate to include living resources in the scope of its control. another controversial question is whether the function of the international regime to be established is confined only to governing the activities of the exploration of the sea-bed and the exploitation of its resources. the declaration of principles has not made explicit provisions with regard to this question. we are of the view that the function of the international regime should not be confined only to governing the activities of the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed. it should be pointed out that some representatives are doing their utmost to minimize the governing role of the international regime. but the more minimized the governing role of the international regime, the easier will it be for the superpowers to make use of the

so-called "traditional international law" to maintain all their vested rights and interests. if what is to be governed concerning the international sea-bed area is limited to the exploitation of the sea-bed mineral resources, it would not be in the interests of the developing countries and would run counter to the concept of the common heritage of mankind.

he emphasized, "the international sea-bed area should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, and to ensure their realization, an appropriate and effective international regime should be jointly worked out by all countries. this is entirely necessary. now, some people have proposed to include the question of the prohibition of nuclear tests and the emplacement of nuclear weapons in the sea-bed area into the international regime. in this regard, we wish to state our position. it is well known that now the two superpowers are possessing large quantities of nuclear weapons. they have not only manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons within their own countries, but have also set up nuclear bases on the territories of other countries. their warships carrying nuclear weapons are plying the oceans of the world and their airplanes carrying nuclear weapons are flying over the airspace of other countries. under the circumstances, to advocate prohibition of nuclear tests in the international sea-bed area is in effect designed to enable the two superpowers to continue monopolizing nuclear weapons, control other countries and tie the hands of peace-loving countries. this is what we cannot accept."

he expounded the consistent stand of the chinese government for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. he pointed out, "now, the warships of the superpowers carrying nuclear weapons are docking, plying and navigating the oceans of the world, and are making nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail to the peoples of all countries. under such circumstances, we should first of all prohibit the activities of all the nuclear-powered submarines in the international sea-bed area and in the sea-bed area of other states. it is not enough to merely prohibit the emplacement of nuclear weapons and the carrying out of nuclear tests in the sea-bed area. in particular, the prohibition of nuclear tests in the sea-bed area is of little practical significance. on the contrary, it would create a false sense of security. this is what we cannot agree." he said that the chinese delegation hereby proposes that the related paragraphs of the working paper should be deleted to be replaced by the following sentences: "the activities of all nuclear-powered submarines in the international sea-bed area and in the sea-bed area of other states are prohibited. the emplacement of nuclear weapons and all other weapons in the international sea-bed area and in the sea-bed area of other states is prohibited."

hsia pu stated, "the foregoing is our position with regard to the international regime governing the international sea-bed area, and also serves as an amendment put forward by the chinese delegation to the working paper of the working group of sub-committee one."

Chinese Representative Elucidates at UNECOSOC Meeting Chinese Government Position on Questions of So-called "Tibetan Refugees" and "Chinese Refugees" in Hongkong and Macau

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 27, 1972)

the 53rd session of unecosoc held its plenary meeting today to discuss the report of the united nations high commissioner for refugees. chinese representative wang jun-sheng made a statement at the meeting on the question of so-called "assistance" continuously extended by the office of the united nations high commissioner for refugees in the past years to so-called "tibetan refugees" and "chinese refugees" in macao. the statement solemnly demands that the office of the u.n. high commissioner for refugees immediately stop such illegal activities on the questions of so-called "tibetan refugees" and "chinese refugees" in hongkong and macao, abolish the organs for these illegal activities, and delete all the related parts from the report.

the statement of wang jun-sheng reads:

"we have taken note of the fact that the office of the united nations high commissioner for refugees has, in the past years, continuously extended so-called 'assistance' to so-called 'tibetan refugees' and 'chinese refugees' in macao. the chinese delegation upon instructions states the position of the chinese government on this question.

"1. tibet is china's territory. matters concerning tibet are china's internal affairs in which no foreign country or international organization has the right to interfere. upon the failure of the serf-owners' rebellion it instigated in china's tibet region in 1959, the indian government brazenly coerced tens of thousands of tibetan inhabitants into going to india and made use of the matter for rabid anti-china activities. this so-called 'question of tibetan refugees' is a result of the indian government's interference in and subversion against china.

"2. both hongkong and macao are china's territories. there has always been interflow of chinese between hongkong-macao and other parts of china. the chinese living in hongkong and macao are by no means 'refugees', and the so-called 'question of chinese refugees' simply does not exist. the so-called 'question of chinese refugees' in hongkong and macao is nothing but an anti-china falsehood concocted by the imperialist-supported chiang kai-shek clique, which has long been repudiated by the chinese people.

"3. in the past few years, at the instigation of the united states, the chiang kai-shek clique and india, the united nations on several occasions discussed and adopted illegal resolutions on the so-called 'question of tibet' and 'question of chinese refugees in hongkong', thus leaving behind most dishonourable records. besides, the office of the u.n. high commissioner for refugees has regarded as 'refugees' the tibetan inhabitants who have gone to india under the coercion of the indian government, regarded as refugees chinese inhabitants of hongkong and macao, carried out activities of 'raising contributions

for relief' and set up 'offices' and other agencies for such illegal activities. this is a flagrant violation of the u.n. charter and interference in china's internal affairs. as regards the report submitted by the u.n. high commissioner to the current session of the council, although some amendments to the text have been made, the above-mentioned illegal activities interfering in china's internal affairs still continue up to the present day. this is what the government and people of china absolutely cannot tolerate. the chinese delegation solemnly demands that the office of the u.n. high commissioner for refugees immediately stop such illegal activities on the questions of so-called 'tibetan refugees' and 'chinese refugees' in hongkong and macao, abolish the organs for these illegal activities, and delete all the related parts from the report."

after representative wang jun-sheng's statement, the indian representative advanced a feeble argument against the chinese statement. he asserted hypocritically that india cared for all refugees out of "humanitarianism" no matter from what country they came. he craftily asserted that the "assistance" to "tibetan refugees" could not be regarded as "interference in internal affairs".

wang jun-sheng immediately repudiated the indian representative's calumny. he pointed out that "the indian government has long been harbouring the aggressive ambition to poke its nose into china's tibetan region. it is an indisputable and objective fact that india has been carrying out interference, subversion and expansion in china's territory tibet. after having coerced tibetan inhabitants into going to india, the indian government tried to cover up its interference in china's internal affairs with so-called 'humanitarianism'. this is entirely futile."

according to precedents, the chairman proposed that the high commissioner's report be forwarded to the u.n. general assembly. speaking again, wang jun-sheng demanded that his statement be forwarded to the u.n. general assembly together with the report. the chairman granted his demand.

Chinese Representative Fetes Chairman of UN Sea-Bed Committee, Sub-Committees

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 28, 1972)

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang, in the capacity of representative of the chinese delegation to the united nations sea-bed committee, gave a dinner here this evening to the chairmen of the u.n. sea-bed committee and its three sub-committees.

the guests of honour were chairman of the u.n. sea-bed committee, ambassador h.s. amerasinghe of the permanent mission of sri lanka to the united nations; chairman of sub-committee i of the sea-bed committee, ambassador paul bamela engo of the permanent mission of cameroon to the u.n.; chairman of sub-committee ii, ambassador alfredo martinez-moreno of the permanent mission of el salvador

to the u.n.; chairman of sub-committee iii, minister alfred van der essen of the belgian permanent mission to the u.n.

ambassador chen chih-fang had friendly conversations with the guests.

present at the dinner were also shen wei-liang, and hsia pu, representatives, and chao lin, alternate representative, of the chinese delegation to the u.n. sea-bed committee; and wang chung-li, consul-general, and hsu ching-mei, consul, of china in geneva.

CHINA AND US

Vice Chairman Soong Ching Ling Meets American Woman Writer Barbara W. Tuchman

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1972)

soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with american woman writer and historian barbara w. tuchman and her daughter alma tuchman.

American Woman Writer Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1972)

american woman writer and historian barbara wethim tuchman and her daughter alma tuchman left here by train today for a visit to the central china city of loyang and other parts of china before going home.

they arrived in peking on july 7 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. during their stay in peking, they visited factories, a people's commune, peking university and places of interest. yang chi, vice-president of the host association, gave a dinner in their honour.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Gerhard Schroeder Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 28, 1972)

gerhard schroeder, chairman of the foreign political committee of the bundestag of the federal republic of germany, and his wife left here for home by air today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

aboard the plane were also hermann jung, secretary of the foreign political committee, and accompanying newsmen.

they were seen off at the airport by ma chia-chun, deputy secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and feng kuo-chu, council member of the institute.

gerhard schroeder and his party arrived in shanghai on july 25. during their stay in shanghai, they were guests of honour at a banquet given by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. the german guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a workers' housing estate, a hospital and the shanghai children's palace, and went sightseeing.

before they came to shanghai, they toured shenyang, anshan and luta in northeast china and nanking and suchou in east china, and were given a friendly reception.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

PLA Learns from People of the Whole Country in Response to Chairman Mao's Call

- Further strengthens unity between Army and government, Army and people

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 29, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, July 28, 1972) Firmly answering Chairman Mao's great call, "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army extensively carry out activities of learning from the people of the whole country, carry on our Army's honorable tradition of unity with the people, practice the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, and develop the style of hard struggle, thereby further cementing its unity with the government and with the people and promoting the revolutionized building of the army units.

All units of the three services of the People's Liberation Army make it a constant political task to learn from the people of the whole country. The leading cadres of many of these units go deep into the basic level--the companies and the sentry posts in the border areas--to join the PLA commanders and fighters in studying Chairman Mao's teachings on the people's army and people's war. Citing their personal experience, they tell how our Army cherished the people, relied on the people and continued to win victories during the years of the revolutionary war, and criticize the fallacies, "the masses are backward" and "heroes create history" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The broad masses of the PLA commanders and fighters say: The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country--this is an important component part of Chairman Mao's line of army building and a lively expression of the nature of the

people's army. We must make strenuous efforts to raise our consciousness of learning from the people of the whole country and build our Army into a still stronger force.

In carrying out activities of learning from the people of the whole country, many armed forces units talk about their traditions and study the line in conjunction with the specific conditions of various localities. They go to the nearby factories, villages and schools to make social investigations and ask the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and the local cadres to make reports. They also learn modestly from the masses of the people.

The sixth company of a certain PLA unit stationed near Kut'ien often asks the veteran fighters of the Red Army and old members of the Ch'ih-wei-tui to tell about the building of the armed units of the Red Army in the past, studies the resolution of the Kut'ien Meeting and criticizes the bourgeois military line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby raising their consciousness of building the army in accordance with Chairman Mao's line of army building.

The armed forces unit stationed in Yenan makes use of all opportunities to join the local people in study, labor and military training and learns from the people of Yenan, an old revolutionary base area, their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

The "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" and the 7th howitzer company of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command went respectively to the shores of Lake Yangteng and Hungse brigade, Yangchiang commune, Ch'iunghai hsien, Hainan Island--hometown of the "Red Detachment of Women," and asked the old guerrillas and the old commander of the "Red Detachment of Women" to tell about the unity between the army and the people and between officers and men and how they fought shoulder-to-shoulder in the past, teaching the cadres and the fighters a lively lesson of the line.

The 5th company of a certain unit under the PLA Hopei Provincial Command came to Hsipaip'o, P'ingshan hsien, during field camp training. There, the fighters conscientiously studied the report Chairman Mao made to the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Central Committee. They also came to the home of veteran fighter Yen Chih-t'ing of the 8th Route Army who was in his sixties and had been demobilized and returned to his home town. They learned from him his good way of thinking of not disarming himself though he had turned to farming but firmly bearing the class sufferings in mind and never forgetting war preparedness throughout the past few decades. After this visit, the fighters established more firmly the idea of "always being a fighting team."

In the course of field camp training, various armed forces units refrained from causing the slightest trouble to the people but always examined the state of execution of the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and taught the people's fighters to cherish the people.

The broad masses of commanders and fighters of various armed forces units often visit advanced units which learn from Tach'ing in industry and from Tachai in agriculture. There, they learn from the workers and peasants their advanced ideas of reading and studying conscientiously, adhering to the orientation of socialism and implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during the three major revolutionary movements.

A certain unit under the PLA Shenyang Command takes the nearby Chien-ch'angpao brigade, an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture, as a liaison post. The secretary and deputy secretary and all members of its Party committee often visit this brigade. Wu Hsiu-ch'in, vice chairwoman of the revolutionary committee of this brigade, is the mother of five children. She never went to school before. In the past years, in dogged revolutionary perseverance, she learned culture and did reading simultaneously. In two years' time, she finished studying four articles by Chairman Mao including "Serve the People" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" She also read the "Communist Manifesto." She raised her political consciousness and her level of work. The Party committee of this unit invited her many times to make reports on her experience in study.

In 1956, despite their having only simple technical equipment, the several old workers of the No. 6 workshop of Tantung "518" Tractor Parts Plant overcame difficulties and succeeded in trial making a wheeled tractor. Chairman Mao wrote a brilliant note to their report: "The lowly are the most intelligent; the elite are the most ignorant."

For the past decade and more, the old workers of this workshop have kept making new contributions to the revolution. The Party branch of the 1st flying group of a certain air force unit takes this workshop as a classroom for carrying out study. It often organizes the aviators to labor together with the workers and to learn from them their revolutionary spirit of combining surging revolutionary vigor with a scientific approach, thereby carrying out training with ever better results.

Bearing in mind the problems met in the course of revolutionary practice, the commanders and fighters of many armed forces units go to the local units and among the masses of the people to learn their experience.

The commanders and fighters of the "red heart and mighty courage" reconnaissance company of a certain unit under the PLA Chengtu Command visited Anjen chen where there was a hall exhibiting the estate of a landlord in Tayi hsien, Szechwan Province, and learned from the local cadres and the masses their experience of conducting line education in a down-to-earth way.

In order to carry out education in the Party's basic line, the commanders and fighters of the motor company of a certain unit under the PLA Peking Command paid a special visit to Tachai brigade, Hsiyang hsien.

For the purpose of studying Chairman Mao's idea of people's war and constituting the army-people joint defense, some armed forces units and

naval units in Kunming, Sinkiang and Tsinan safeguarding the motherland's borders and coasts learned constantly from the advanced units of the local militia.

The 1st company of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan Command which was carrying out productive duties on the banks of the Yellow River lacked the experience of carrying out production in alkaline land. It learned from the old peasants of the nearby Paop'u production team their ideas and skills. It reaped a bumper harvest the same year it started transforming the alkaline land.

The activities of study conducted by PLA units are welcomed by the masses of the people of the whole country. The broad masses say: "The PLA fighters are children of the people. Their exemplary deeds embody the essential character of the people's army. We definitely shall support and learn from the Liberation Army in a better way."

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Develop the PLA's Fine Tradition of Political Work

- A certain unit of the PLA Nanking Command set up an instruction team to organize new and old cadres to pass on traditions and learn about the line. Through study, group after group of old cadres have regained youthful vigor; group after group of new cadres return to their fighting posts pleased with the results gained

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 30, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, July 29, 1972) Since the beginning of this year, a certain unit of the Chinese PLA Nanking Command has set up an instruction team for two terms to organize new and old cadres to pass on traditions and learn about the line. Brimming over with enthusiasm, Chang Ming, a national combat hero and commander of the former "Loyang Battalion," Yin Fu-yüan who won the glorious title, "People's Hero, 3rd Class" in the Battle of Mengliangku, and old fighters with practical experience of the heroic "Linfen brigade" and many other units joined the new cadres in criticizing the bourgeois military line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Fine traditions developed by the PLA through long years of revolutionary struggle and the experience of leading and training soldiers and fighting was imparted to the new cadres bit by bit. They were enabled to forge triumphantly forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The PLA has established its effective revolutionary political work. This is a major factor behind our success in vanquishing the enemy."

To pass on the PLA's fine tradition of political work from generation to generation, many old cadres in the instruction team have imparted their ideological and political work experience to the new cadres. Four young cadres of the political department of a certain unit lacked political work experience. They came to learn with the instruction team. Old cadre Wang T'ing-wei first assigned them to the squad as ordinary pupils and then let them act as political instructor by turns.

After being political instructors, some new cadres felt the great pressure of the program for training and lack of time for political work. Wang T'ing-wei told them the tradition developed in the war years when every spare moment was seized to do political work. Wang T'ing-wei said that at the crucial moment of fighting, political work must be closely combined with reality, with an eye to practical results. The new cadres received enlightenment as Wang T'ing-wei gave them lessons on PLA tradition.

Later, while training in a long-distance raid, like old cadres in war years, new cadre Hu Hsiu-hsiang combined marching with political work, and publicly commended good men and good deeds promptly as they were discovered.

His comrades said in praise that he had acquired the old traditions. He said that this was a result of the help given him by the old cadres.

Through military training, this instruction team constantly gives students education in military democracy. Once, the 2nd company was carrying out an uninterrupted attack exercise. The given assignment was to capture three areas of high ground. Sung K'ung-kuang, the commander of a certain unit, assumed personal command. He had rich actual combat experience. The students pinned on him the hopes of winning "this battle." They were poised to act at a signal of his command. But to give students traditional education in military democracy through this exercise, before giving the signal for fighting, he led everyone to forward positions on the front to make a careful check on the "enemy" and the terrain, and treated all with an account of the Battle of Linfen when our army through widely promoting military democracy set a brilliant war record by tunnelling through a dilapidated walled city to capture Linfen at one stroke. Then he let various squads and various fighting groups widely call "Chuko Liang meetings" on the battlefield to study ways of fighting. At last, after a company-level discussion with mass wisdom concentrated, a fighting program was worked out. Guided by this program, the students captured the three areas of high ground in a matter of 15 minutes. In the light of this exercise, the students re-studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "As for military democracy, we must carry out the practice of officers and soldiers teaching each other and soldiers teaching each other in drilling." They felt all the more its relevance.

Most of the students of the instruction team have not been in struggle for very long, and lack a deep understanding of such fine traditions as the PLA's struggle amidst hardship, unity between officers and men, etc. The old cadres lead the students from the urban barracks to the mountainous area to give them lessons in tradition. Under tough conditions, many old fighters regardless of rank live in a mat-shed with the students. All of them fill their rice bowls from the same big iron pot, read by the light of the same oil lamp, and drill on the same ground. With their own exemplary acts, the old cadres give the new cadres living practical education.

Deputy staff officer Liu Sung-pao of a certain unit joined the instruction team as the leader of the third platoon of the fourth company. On rainy nights, he often quietly climbed out of bed to tuck in the loose edges of mosquito nettings for students or throw more covers over them. On Sundays, when people wanted to go downtown to shop for daily necessities, he stayed behind to keep watch and do laundry and mending for other comrades. He often told everyone how, when he first participated in the revolution, the old platoon leader taught him culture every step of the way, how he helped him carry his rifle and knapsack while on the march, how he worked on warming and caring for his blistered feet. He taught everyone to carry on the revolutionary tradition of mutual concern, mutual love and mutual help between officers and men of the PLA. Young cadres listened to what Liu Sung-pao said and took a comparative look into their

own work performance in the company. They came to understand better why they should apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to leading and training soldiers. Through study, group after group of old cadres have regained youthful vigor, and group after group of new cadres return to their fighting posts radiating the joy of having reaped a bumper harvest. In this army unit, the PLA's fine revolutionary traditions are being further developed and glorified.

* * *

Further Promote the Glorious Traditions of the People's Army

- The Red 1st Company of a certain unit under the PLA Tsinan Command unfolds recounting-company-history activity to raise consciousness of commanders and fighters in line struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 30, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, July 29, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Develop revolutionary traditions to win still greater glories," the Red 1st Company of a certain unit the PLA Tsinan Command has launched activities to "recall the company's history, recount traditions and study the line" in conducting line education in the company. Consciousness of commanders and fighters in execution of Chairman Mao's army building line was enhanced. The glorious traditions of the people's army are further developed.

This company was a Red Army company set up during the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's army building line, the company gave repeated creditable performances to win successively such glorious titles as "Young Vanguard Company," "Liangshan Heroic Company," etc., when on the Long March, during the War of Resistance against Japan and the War of Liberation, and on the battlefield of Korea. The glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship and fighting bravely and skillfully was developed in the process.

In conducting penetrating education in Chairman Mao's army building line, leading members of the company told through recalling the brilliant fighting history of the company how our army's glorious traditions had been developed and how victory had been scored. Criticism of the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of interfering with and undermining Chairman Mao's army building line from the "Left" and the Right was associated with an effort to raise the consciousness of commanders and fighters in line struggle.

In studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The correctness or incorrectness of an ideological and political line decides everything," they told the commanders and fighters about the deeds of the company which under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line overcame difficulties and hardships and followed Chairman Mao triumphantly on the 25,000-li Long March to win the glorious title "Young Vanguard Company."

In studying Chairman Mao's army building principles such as democracy for the army in three main fields, unity between officers and men, etc., they told how in the battle of Liangshan in 1937, with the enemy holding an edge over us, the company widely promoted military democracy and vanquished the enemy to win gloriously the title, "Liangshan Heroic Company." Everyone was made to realize that the victory was achieved on the sheer strength of the guidance of Chairman Mao's correct line.

In military training this year, the Party branch organized everyone to study one case of fighting on the battlefield of Korea. At that time, covered by tanks and airplanes, an enemy force two battalions strong was launching an attack against the position of the 1st Company. Thanks to a strong courageous spirit and proficiency in military skills, the fighters knocked out six enemy tanks and killed a large number of enemy troops with the help of eight land mines. They successfully defended their position.

In the light of this case, everyone further realized that we must direct intensified efforts toward military training with the line taken as a lever and improve the political and military quality of the army in an all-round manner. In the whole company an upsurge in drilling appeared rapidly. With revolutionary predecessors taken as examples, the cadres and fighters trained hard in annihilate-the-enemy skills. Better results were obtained in military training.

In line education, the company has also widely launched an activity to learn from revolutionary heroic figures. During the War of Resistance against Japan, platoon leader Wang Fu-shan of this company led a squad in a courageous fight, in which over 100 enemy troops were annihilated. During the War of Liberation, squad leader Huang I doggedly stuck it out in fighting though he had suffered five wounds on his body. These heroic deeds provided good examples to cadres and fighters in developing the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

The cooking squad leader at the early stage of the War of Resistance against Japan was a Red Army fighter. He made every cent count and worked industriously and thriftily. He not only kept everyone satisfied with the food provided but also tried his best to save every penny for the revolution. Now, with the old squad leader as an example, the cadres and fighters carried on and developed our army's glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship. Everyone kept on hand a needle-and-thread kit and darned his own clothes and stockings and never misspent a cent.

The 1st platoon of this company was once led by Li Tai-ch'ang. In former years, when the company was fighting in the mountainous area of Imeng, on every long-distance march, platoon leader Li Tai-ch'ang always carried on his back several bands of dry provisions and let fellow fighters share them at the most critical moment. He also constantly helped the machine gun squad and those sick persons shoulder rifles. He returned from camping only to join the fighters again in standing guard. Everyone praised him as one complete with "'a granary' on his back and three rifles on his shoulders" and one capable of "standing guard for two night shifts in succession."

Incumbent platoon leader Ts'ui Ch'en-hsiao took the deeds of the former platoon leader as a spur to himself. In the field camping exercise this year, like Li Tai-ch'ang in former years, he constantly helped fighters carry knapsacks on his back and rifles on his shoulders. In camping, he always slept near the window or the door, true to the glorious tradition of unity between officers and privates.

The 7th squad was an "exemplary squad for observance of discipline." Through studying the deeds of revolutionary predecessors who in those war years strictly carried out the three major rules of discipline and eight points for attention, members of the squad strengthened consciousness in observing revolutionary discipline. Once, for a night lesson in the company, the 7th squad made its way across a maize field belonging to the masses. At the end of training, squad leader I Fa-k'uei led the fighters of the whole squad in tracing the trail they had taken to check the damage done to the crops. Where the crops were trampled down, they carefully put them back into shape. The higher-ups praised them for having done the right thing and lived up to their old predecessors' glorious traditions.

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REVOLUTIONARY MASS CRITICISM

Seriously Strengthen Leadership Over Revolutionary Mass Criticism

- Members of the Party committee of Taiyüan municipality penetrate into the world of reality to make investigations and studies; ideological and political line education is unfolded throughout the municipality in a down-to-earth manner

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 30, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan, July 27, 1972) The Party committee of Taiyuan municipality, Shansi Province, has seriously strengthened leadership over revolutionary mass criticism and continuously eliminated the remnant pernicious influence of the anti-Marxist-Leninist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in various areas. Ideological and political line education is carried out throughout the municipality in a down-to-earth manner.

Since the beginning of this year, the Party committee of Taiyüan municipality has helped the Party committees at various levels throughout the municipality to hold reading meetings and line education study classes widely. The cadres and the masses are further organized to study works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao and unfold penetrating revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Meanwhile, leading members of the municipal Party committee have penetrated into the world of reality to make investigations and studies to render concrete help to some units in associating reality with the proper handling of line education. Since the beginning of this year, the overwhelming majority of members of the standing committee have attained the goal of devoting more than one-third of their time to basic-level investigation and study and to helping basic-level units in proper revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

For some time, the situation of revolution and production in Tungshan Coal Mine, Taiyüan municipality, was less than satisfactory. The leading members of the municipal Party committee came to this mine to make investigations and studies. It was found that this was attributable mainly to failure of the leading squad to form a united fighting body as a result of the influence of the anti-Marxist-Leninist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Therefore, they joined these comrades in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teaching and criticizing the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of sabotage of Party unity. Members of the leading squad were enabled to raise their consciousness of the line. Under the inspiration of the leading squad, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective," the cadres at various levels of this mine showed mutual respect and learned from each other, and were united as one. A very rapid change was brought about in the features of this mine in revolution and production.

In leading the whole municipality toward the penetrating unfolding of ideological and political line education, the Party committee of Taiyüan municipality pays great attention to helping some units eliminate various forms of interference and sabotage from the Right and the "Left" through unfolding revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy is further carried out on a firm basis.

Some factories and mines in this municipality left something to be desired in enterprise management. The municipal Party committee organized the cadres and the masses of these factories and mines to study the relevant writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and criticize the revisionist line of "control, strangling and suppression" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in enterprise management and the reflection of the thinking of ultra-"Left" in enterprise management. Everyone was led to strengthen enterprise management earnestly under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After criticizing such sinister stuff as "politics may overrule other fields" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and anarchist thinking, Taiyüan Pharmaceutical Factory established and perfected seven management systems including a system of on-the-job responsibility. Product output and quality showed a continuous improvement and raw material consumption and production costs a continuous drop. At present, for six of eight main products, an advanced level in history was attained. The other two came close to the advanced historical level.

In the execution of the cadre policy and in other fields, Taiyüan Implements Factory for a time showed the existence of a tendency "Left" in form but Right in reality. After studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient," studying the line of unity for victory of the "9th Party National Congress" and criticizing the reactionary idea of "holding everything in doubt and toppling everything" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the cadres and masses received profound line education. Then everyone seriously tackled problems about the firm implementation of the cadre policy and other matters in the factory. As a result, the revolutionary unity of the cadres and the masses in the whole factory was further strengthened. Better play was given to the socialist enthusiasm of personnel in various fields. In the past, this factory for long failed to fulfill its plans. In the first half of this year, for output and output value of the whole factory, the annual plans were fulfilled by 48 percent and 51 percent respectively. Labor productivity showed an increase of 51 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. Costs dropped by 9.6 percent.

Continuous deepening of line education in Taiyüan municipality gives a boost to the expansion of production throughout the municipality. For the first half of this year, state plans for total industrial output

value and for over 30 major products including iron and steel, coal, electric power, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, etc., of the whole municipality were fulfilled or overfulfilled. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, total output value registered an increase of 8 percent, with the highest level in history attained.

* * *

REGIMENTATION OF YOUTHS

Grasp Firmly the Work of Educating Young People

by

CCP T'iehhsi Ch'ü Committee, Anshan Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 29, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great directive "Carry out education in ideology and political line" and with the guidance and assistance of the provincial and municipal Party committees, we have since last October maintained carrying out education on the basic line of the Party for young people and actively occupied the educational front outside the school. At present there is a new improvement in the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the young people in the whole ch'ü, and their ability to withstand corrosion is strengthened. They are growing up healthily along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the past, we have not attached enough importance to the work of educating the young people, and very seldom grasped this aspect of work. Consequently, influenced by the extreme "Left" ideas of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, a small number of young people were won over and corrupted by a small handful of class enemies, caught some bad habits, and even ended up being hoodwinked. Last year, at an enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the ch'ü Party committee, everybody studied seriously the directive of Chairman Mao on the necessity for a Party committee to take charge of education, examined the erroneous idea of the ch'ü Party committee in not taking charge of education in the past, criticized and repudiated the theory of the dying out of the class struggle, the theory of productive forces and the viewpoint of setting up revolution in opposition to production.

They talked about the new situation, the new features and the new trend in the struggle between the bourgeoisie and ourselves to win over the young people. Everybody is able to see that whether or not the Party committee attaches importance to the work of educating the young people is an important issue concerning whether or not the class struggle is to be grasped and whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to be implemented, and a vital issue concerning whether or not there would be successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

With the raising of cognition, the secretary of the ch'ü Party committee sets the pace by going deep among the people for investigation and study. In the past half year and more, the principal responsible comrade of the ch'ü Party committee has called seven symposiums of all types on line education for the young people, visited in succession 16 primary and middle schools to acquaint himself with conditions and solved problems in the work of education for the young people. During last winter and this spring, the ch'ü Party committee called three meetings of No. 1 persons

from various units in the ch'ü and held two conferences attended by a thousand people to discuss the situation, the significance and the demand so that the various fronts would all attach importance to the work of education for the young people. The ch'ü Party committee has also held in succession a conference of students' parents, a conference of outstanding students, a symposium of workers' propaganda teams and a conference of teachers to carry out mobilization at every level. By means of this series of work, a situation in which everybody shows concern for the work of education for the young people is quickly formed in the whole ch'ü.

The struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for the young people always begins with the backward young people. Because of that, in carrying out education for the young people, we must concentrate definite efforts on the work of transforming the thinking of the small number of backward young people well so as to give impetus to the in-depth development of the whole work.

There is a girl student in the No. 3 Middle School, who because of the influence of the theory, "To study is useless," was always absent from school and developed some bad habits. The neighborhood and the school organized a special group to assist her, and her parents, cooperating closely with the school, also carefully corrected her. After this phase of work, there was some improvement in the girl student, but later, because something happened to the family, she left the collective and suffered a relapse. The leadership group further strengthened work over her. They first carried out class education on her, organized her fellow-students to listen with her to the recounting of hardships by her father, went with her to factories to call on old workers and attended exhibitions of heroic feats with her. They organized many family criticism and repudiation meetings and vigorously criticized the theory, "To study is useless." They taught her fellow-students not to despise her but to show concern for her progress with proletarian feeling. Whenever the leadership noticed any progress in her it would be made public, and whenever she made any mistake, it would be criticized, to enlighten her to make revolution consciously. For the past two semesters, the leadership of the school, the teachers and the neighborhood cadres visited her over 40 times, had talks with her more than 120 times, and gradually brought about a change in her. During the winter holidays, the school placed her in charge of the lantern-slide exhibition hall. She earnestly served her fellow-students by arriving early and leaving late, and also regularly talked about the lesson of her own experience as a warning to others. At present she has joined the Red Guards, and her performance is very good.

Although the class enemies proceed by working on a small number of backward young people, their objective is set on the vast majority, and they endeavor to turn the younger generation into their tools for capitalist restoration. Because of that, work emphasis should be on the establishment of a "three-in-one" combination educational network of neighborhood, home, and school, and with Mao Tse-tung's thought occupying the positions outside the school, to grasp universal education well for the broad masses of young people. Our methods are:

(1) Under the unified leadership of the neighborhood Party committee, to set up a leadership group consisting of neighborhood cadres, school, parents and Red Guard representatives.

The school, homes and Red Guard representatives should exchange information, hold joint meetings and study problems in universal education regularly, and enable education to have a fixed place, fixed time, fixed personnel, fixed tutors and fixed content of activities.

(2) To establish a tutoring force with participation by old workers, demobilized servicemen, neighborhood cadres and hardcore students.

Yü Cheng-hsiang, an old worker who is 61 this year in the Hsiangyang No. 49 Party committee belonging to T'aokuan commune in our ch'ü, serves as a tutor outside the school for the Hsüjih Primary School. For the past two years, with deep proletarian feeling, he regularly remembered hardships and counted blessings and carried out class education for the children. Each morning, he would organize the students to do callisthenics, sing songs and revise their lessons. In order to provide conditions for activities outside the classroom for the children, he vacated one room from his own two-room house to provide the children with a place for study activities. At present some 80 percent of the neighborhoods in the whole ch'ü have established tutoring forces, and there are altogether more than 2,970 tutors outside the school.

(3) Proceeding from line education to develop various activities and stop up the various passages used by the enemies to carry out corruption.

Beginning this year, we successively established 6,850 study groups, 46 factory history and village history investigation groups and more than 100 service teams. We have prepared more than 20,000 volumes of books, organized propaganda centers to give more than 150 film and lantern-slide shows, and the attendance figure of young readers and spectators has exceeded 120,000. By means of spare-time physical culture training classes held by the ch'ü and schools, round-the-ch'ü races, table-tennis competitions, Red Guard art exhibitions, poetry recitation meetings, revolutionary story telling meetings, cultural performances, and literature and art propaganda teams are organized to enrich the content of activities outside the classroom for the students.

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It Is Necessary To Run the Summer Vacation Life of the Students Well

by

Lihsin Residents Committee, Tungt'ai chen,
Tungt'ai hsien, Kiangsu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 29, 1972)

The middle and primary schools will soon be having their summer vacation. How should we use Mao Tse-tung's thought to strengthen education over the young people and help them spend a meaningful summer vacation? This is not only the responsibility of the school, but also an important program of work for society and the home.

Recently, in our residents committee, the group in charge of education for young people outside the school held a meeting and studied plans for running the summer vacation activities of the students well.

1. To organize the students to conduct social investigation, tell them about the neighborhood history, family history and the history of revolutionary struggle. Let them attend class education exhibitions and develop remember-hardships-and-count-blessings activities. Help them raise their class awareness and strengthen their idea of the class struggle.

2. In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Carry out education in ideology and political line," organize the students to read conscientiously the works of Chairman Mao, develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, take part in reading meetings and the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of the residents committee as well as the small criticism meetings, and help them raise their awareness of line struggle.

3. Organize the students to go to the production brigades in the outskirts of the town to participate in productive labor, learn the knowledge of field management for autumn-ripening crops, emulate the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants, organize them to take part in sanitation work and public welfare work of the residents committee or voluntary labor, such as helping the dependents of martyrs and servicemen and the five-guaranteed households. By means of such activities, inculcate in them at an early age a love for labor, a love for the working people and the fine thought of diligently serving the people.

4. Educate the students to study culture well for the revolution, organize them to study over their lessons, and to fulfill their work assigned by the school for the summer vacation.

5. Develop beneficial cultural entertainment and sports activities. Organize them to read revolutionary books, listen to revolutionary stories, recite passages from revolutionary model plays and sing revolutionary songs, and rehearse small cultural programs. Invite the militiamen to organize them for some military training and swimming activities.

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Pay Attention to the Holiday Activities of Young People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 29, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "We must show concern for the growth of the younger generation" and with class struggle and line struggle as the guideline, Tunghu Street neighborhood Party committee belonging to Tungshan ch'ü, in Canton, beginning from the summer of 1969, has energetically grasped the holiday activities of the students well. The neighborhood Party committee has organized a tutorial force outside the school with retired old workers as the backbone and established a group for education outside the school to carry out education in ideology and political line for the students, stimulating the healthy growth of the young people.

In order to enable the young people to spend a meaningful vacation and make gains, Tunghu Street neighborhood Party committee has mainly carried out education properly for them in the following directions:

1. To carry out class education and line education. The group for education outside the school of this neighborhood, in the light of the ideological condition of the young people and with reference to the reality of class struggle in society, invites the old workers and old residents to talk about factory history, neighborhood history, family history and the history of their own emancipation, and organized the young people to attend class education exhibitions and conduct social investigations, so that they may understand about the sufferings in the former society and value their present happy life. At the same time, in conjunction with the new trend in class struggle, the neighborhood Party committee also talks about the facts of how the class enemies are trying to win over and corrupt the young people, continue to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, and builds up their resistance to corrosion.

2. To carry out education in revolutionary tradition and revolutionary theory. Old cadres and old workers who had taken part in the Long March and the "February 7" Strike, are invited to tell the young people the glorious tradition of their revolutionary predecessors. The PLA is invited to tell battle stories and intellectual young people who have returned from the mountains and rural areas to tell about the experience of their tempering in the vast countryside, guide the young people to develop activities in "emulating the heroes and taking the revolutionary road," and stimulate them to establish a proletarian world outlook.

3. To carry out education in proletarian discipline and in safety. While carrying out line education for the young people, the group for education outside the school regularly tells them at the same time the reason for strengthening discipline, criticizes and repudiates the anarchist ideas fanned up by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and enables them to understand that discipline is a guarantee for the implementation of lines. Each summer vacation, it also carries out safety education for them and teaches them not to go to the river and lake for swimming alone. The group for education outside the school also mobilizes the young people to take part in activities

organized by the neighborhood, to pay comfort visits to the dependents of martyrs and servicemen, to call on the poor and the sufferers, and to take turns in doing patrols and such activities as sanitation inspections. It also directs them to take part in whatever manual labor they are able to do or physically capable of.

The tutors for education outside the school in Tunghu Street pay great attention to supervising and tutoring students so they may learn socialist cultural knowledge well and conscientiously fulfill their holiday assignments. Upon discovering that some of the students were lackadaisical in doing their lessons, they would invite the older sisters from the neighborhood spare-time cultural classes back to the group to tell them about their comprehension in studying culture diligently for the revolution, criticize vigorously with them the theory "it is useless to study" and raise the consciousness of everyone to read seriously and study diligently for the revolution. The tutors also organize the senior students to tutor the lower students, and those good in study to tutor those poor in study. By means of educational activities outside the school during the holidays, there is an improvement in the study results of the young people.

In accordance with the teaching of great leader Chairman Mao "Full attention must be paid both to their work and study and to their recreation, sport and rest," based on the age and particularities of the students, the tutors for education outside the school organize them to launch such rich and colorful activities as the telling of revolutionary stories, the playing of table-tennis, badminton, and shuttlecock, skipping and the tug-of-war, and they organize movies, television shows and the holding of cultural propaganda teams for them.

For the past several years, because the group for education outside the school in Tunghu Street has paid attention to properly grasping the holiday activities of the students, a profound change has taken place in the spiritual outlook of the young people, and many fine personalities and deeds greatly praised by the people have appeared.

The several years of practice has enabled Tunghu Street neighborhood Party committee to realize profoundly that the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the young people is a long-term task, and it is the duty of the Party committee to show concern for the summer activities of the students. This year, before the advent of the summer vacation, they have made a meticulous study of how to grasp the summer vacation activities of the young people properly. More than a month before the holidays, the Party committee called a meeting and drew up a plan for education outside the school during the summer vacation, held experience exchange meetings on education outside the school, operated study classes for tutors outside the school and enlarged the tutorial force.

- By the Joint Reporting Group of
Shantung Ch'U, Canton Municipality

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PLA ANNIVERSARY

Peking Soiree Marks PLA Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1972)

the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china arranged a soiree here today in warm celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the guests at the soiree were:

captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, and captain atiou traore, deputy commander of the malian air force; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and magame duong sam ol; ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam; veiz gjebero, albanian vice-minister of construction;

the delegation of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist) with livio risaliti, member of the political bureau, and member of the secretariat, of the central committee of the party, as its leader and manlio dinucci, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the party, as its deputy leader; the delegation of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde led by amilcar cabral, general secretary of the party; the delegation of the pan-africanist congress of azania led by potlako leballo, acting chairman of the congress; american friends frank coe and ruth coe; american woman writer and associate professor of history roxane h. witke; chinese-born american scholar chih kung jen, vice-chairman of the applied physics laboratory research center of johns hopkins university and professor of microwave physics, and his wife; dr. joseph needham, bio-chemist and master of the caius college of cambridge university of britain, and his wife; and joris ivens, internationally-known dutch film director, and marceline loridan, french film worker.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and military attaches of foreign embassies in peking and their wives; and v.g. gankovsky, deputy head of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question, and his wife.

accompanying the guests at the soiree were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; chang tsai-chien and wang hsin-ting, deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; leading members of various services and arms of the p.l.a. chou jen-chieh, tsao li-huai, kung tsung-chou, fu hsien-hui, chao chieh, liu yueh-sheng, liu chin-hsuan, wu chao-tung and chai cheng-wen; ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister; feng hsuan and yang yu-heng, leading members of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; and more than 1,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

the audience warmly applauded the songs and dances and other items reflecting the militant life of the army presented by the p.l.a. song and dance ensemble.

at the end of the performance, the artistes gathered at the proscenium and clapped their hands to express their thanks to the guests from various countries for their attendance. at this time, the slogan "long live the great unity of the people of the world" was flashed on the backdrop.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Old East China Revolutionary Base Area Expands Industry

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jul. 30, 1972)

western fukien province, where the great leader chairman mao established a revolutionary base during china's second revolutionary civil war (1927-37), is now producing iron and steel, coal, machinery, textiles and other goods. it is able to turn out auxiliary equipment for small power stations, mines and chemical fertilizer plants. industrial output value in 1971 was 2.2 times that of 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this is a sharp contrast to pre-liberation days when this rugged mountain area in east china had only a few handicraft workshops. the people have carried forward their revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and hard work and built local industry in line with chairman mao's general principle for developing the national economy, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

people began to use the area's rich mineral deposits in the great leap forward year of 1958 when they opened a number of coal, iron and non-ferrous metal mines. but one by one these were closed down later, due to sabotage by the revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

during the cultural revolution, the party and revolutionary committees at various levels led the people in sharply criticizing the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in obstructing industrial development. they were determined to build small and medium-sized enterprises using local resources to get quick results.

geologists cooperated with the masses in locating deposits and opening mines. thanks to this, a 20-metre thick coal seam was discovered in complicated stratum. the peasants in changting county organized themselves into prospecting teams and found dozens of coal deposits. they followed the example of hsieh cheng-piao, a red army veteran in the long march, who toured nine communes and 30

production brigades in a matter of two months to find mineral deposits. now western fukien works 260 small coal mines. dozens of metallic and non-metallic ore deposits have been located and some 700 small cement plants, chemical fertilizer plants, iron smelting plants and hydro-electric power stations were built in the past few years. one of these is tungyen iron and steel plant, which built a 13-cubic metre small blast furnace and an electric furnace in about six months in 1970. the plant has since grown into a small complex.

these enterprises serve agriculture, directly or indirectly. the shanghang county farm machinery plant made a small thresher for hilly areas which can be carried by one man. the plant last year turned out 2,400 of these threshers, in addition to a number of water turbines, rice huskers and power-driven bench type drills. it also trained bench workers and lathe turners for commune and brigade-run workshops.

the predecessor of a weaving mill in changting county was a uniform tailoring shop of the red army. having maintained the spirit of self-reliance, the mill persists in the principle of industry and thrift. most of the machines were renovated by the workers. the mill fulfilled 50 per cent of its annual production plan for cloth by the end of may this year and quality was improved.

SALT PRODUCTION

Famous Southwest China Salt Center Raises Output

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jul. 29, 1972)

tzukung in szechwan province, one of china's major well salt centres, produced 28 per cent more in the first half of this year than the same 1971 period. this was 2.6 times the annual total in 1949 when the country was liberated.

the salt workers achieved this under the guidance of the chinese communist party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

this centre has a salt mine and five salt plants. it accounts for 70 per cent of the salt produced in southwest china's szechwan province.

more than a thousand years ago, people began to sink wells here to extract brine for salt making while using the underground natural gas as fuel. but production never advanced beyond manual labour and the use of draft animals until liberation.

then the salt workers, by self-reliance and hard work, made technical innovations to transform the backward processes. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers have made and installed new

equipment, including a vacuum pan workshop. productivity has been raised three-fold, costs cut by 20 per cent and labour intensity reduced. mechanical drilling, pipes, vehicles and other modern techniques have replaced manual labour in sinking wells, extracting brine, transportation and other processes. now there are three vacuum pan workshops in tzukung and two more are under construction.

the workers of the salt plants repaired old salt wells during the cultural revolution while searching for new deposits to keep salt production rising steadily. helped by other units in 1970, the workers opened a big salt mine. they completed the project for brine extraction and transportation within one year. the mine adopted new methods to pipe the brine from the wells into the processing plant.

daily brine output of the no. 25 well was doubled after the party committee of a plant made careful investigations and mobilized the masses to tap the potential more fully. they also dredged and deepened 20 small and medium wells and output rose. the plant fulfilled its target for the first half of the year 24 days ahead of schedule and provided other plants with large quantities of brine.

the city is now producing a host of chemical products from brine apart from salt. the changchiapa plant at first only produced salt, but in 1955 it set up borax and potassium workshops using brine. the technical groups consisting of workers, cadres and technicians made repeated experiments during the cultural revolution to make multi-purpose use of the brine which contains large quantities of calcium, magnesium and barium. now barium chloride is produced. the plant has also turned out a dozen kinds of chemical products, including potassium chloride, bromine and hydrochloric acid.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Returns from Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1972)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, returned to peking by air yesterday after concluding its friendly visit to afghanistan.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including kuang jen-nung, wang hai-ting, wang yu-ching, lai ta-yuan, wang shih-yen, yeh cheng-chang and chang jui-ai.

also present were afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and diplomatic officials of the afghan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

China's Army Day Warmly Celebrated in Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 30, 1972)

the ministry of people's defence of albania held a grand meeting at the people's theatre here yesterday to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the meeting was attended by hito cako, chief of the political department of the people's army of albania, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence, sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albania-china friendship association, as well as representatives of the tirana garrison and working people of the capital.

present at the meeting were also liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, military attache ting shan and other officials of the chinese embassy in albania, as well as chinese comrades working in albania.

the meeting was presided over by comrade hito cako.

vice-minister arif hasko and military attache ting shan addressed the meeting.

in his speech, comrade arif hasko gave an account of the glorious fighting course traversed by the chinese people's liberation army in the last 45 years under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao. he said that the communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung created the people's liberation army on august 1, 1927, thus giving the chinese people great hopes for genuine liberation.

comrade hasko said, "the chinese people's liberation army is now stronger and more tempered than ever before."

he warmly praised the fraternal militant unity and friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples and armies and pointed out, "our fraternal friendship and cooperation will be further strengthened and steeled in the future. no force on earth, in the past or at the present time, can smirch in the slightest the revolutionary fraternal friendship between the two peoples, parties and armies of albania and china."

he continued, "our people's army and the chinese p.l.a., as new-type revolutionary armies led by triumphant marxism-leninism, will as always remain in close unity with each other as comrades-in-arms and in the same trenches; they will stand vigilantly side by side, fight and win victories together, and always march forward together for the great cause of revolution and socialism."

in his speech, military attache ting shan, in the name of all commanders and fighters of the chinese p.l.a., extended the highest proletarian revolutionary salute to the heroic albanian people and all commanders and fighters of the brotherly albanian people's army. he expressed the most heartfelt thanks to the albanian ministry of people's defence for holding such a grand meeting and to comrade arif hasko for his very warm speech.

ting shan praised the glorious revolutionary tradition of the albanian people's army. he said, "the albanian people's army is an army personally created by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, an army of the workers and peasants armed with marxism-leninism, a new-type people's army which was born and which has grown in strength in the raging flames of revolution."

ting shan said, "our revolutionary friendship and militant unity are personally founded and forged by the great leaders of the peoples of our two countries, chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha, on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and have stood the fierce test of international class struggle. therefore, they are firm as a rock and unbreakable. they are everlasting, and no force on earth can undermine them."

the speeches of comrade hasko and ting shan drew repeated warm applause and cheers of "enver - mao tsetung", "people's china" and "friendship is the guarantee".

at the end of the meeting, the song and dance ensemble of the albanian people's army presented art performances.

a unit of the albanian people's army stationed in vlora also held a grand meeting on july 25 in celebration of china's army day.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Public Health and Friendship Delegation Feted in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 29, 1972)

omar boudjellab, minister of public health of algeria, gave a luncheon here today in honour of the visiting chinese public health and friendship delegation led by chu chao.

nemiche djellout, secretary-general of the ministry of public health of algeria, was present at the luncheon.

also present on the occasion were chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung, other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and a leading member of the chinese medical team working in algeria.

the hosts and guests had cordial and friendly conversations during the luncheon.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Arrives in Peking at Head of Delegation of Kingdom of Cambodia after Visiting Five European, African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk and the delegation of the kingdom of cambodia led by the samdech arrived here by special plane today after successfully concluding official friendship visits to romania, albania, algeria, mauritania and yugoslavia.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, who accompanied head of state samdech sihanouk on the visits, arrived on board the same plane.

welcoming them at the airport were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; and

chou en-lai, chinese premier of the state council, yen chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, li hsien-nien, vice-premier, li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, keng piao, head of the international

liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

a huge portrait of samdech sihanouk and a huge portrait of chairman mao stood on the airport tarmac. they were flanked by city streamers inscribed with "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" the airport flew the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china.

when samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary and others, beaming with smiles, stepped down from the plane at 12 o'clock, prime minister penn nouth and premier chou en-lai and others went over and warmly shook hands with samdech sihanouk and others and embraced them, congratulating them on their successful visits and tendering cordial regards to them. children presented bouquets to the distinguished guests.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of cambodia and china. samdech sihanouk, in the company of premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army and the militia. five thousand people in their holiday best jubilantly waved bouquets to samdech sihanouk. they cheered and jumped for joy and shouted slogans warmly congratulating the delegation of the kingdom of cambodia led by samdech sihanouk on its successful visits to five european and african countries, and hailing the great victories won by the cambodian people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.;

the welcomers acclaimed the fruitful visits by samdech norodom sihanouk as a new contribution to furthering the friendly relations and cooperation between the kingdom of cambodia and the five countries, strengthening the friendship and solidarity of the khmer people and the people of various countries and promoting the anti-imperialist struggle of the people throughout the world.

other arrivals included sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak; thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; princess norodom keth kanya; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; and madame ang kim khoan.

prince norodom sihamoni, and prince norodom norindrapong also arrived by the same plane.

among the welcomers were also thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and keat chhon, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia, mesdames duong sam ol and keat chhon; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and madame van piny; prince norodom yuvaneath, princess norodom roeungsy, madame pemme peang, ambassador ang kim khoan, and members of the national united front of cambodia and officials of the royal government of national union of cambodia now in peking.

also present were leading members of the

among the guests were also:

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife; charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy in peking iosif chivu and his wife; charge d'affaires a.i. of the algerian embassy mahieddin abed and his wife; charge d'affaires a.i. of the mauritanian embassy almamy youssouf ly and his wife; charge d'affaires a.i. of the yugoslav embassy milorad bozinovic and his wife;

ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china hyun jun keuk and his wife; charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam tran binh; minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam nguyen tien; and

ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, and endalkchew makonnen, minister of communications, tele-communications and posts of the empire of ethiopia and chairman of the board of directors of the ethiopian airline, and his wife, who are now visiting china.

chinese party and state leaders present at the banquet were chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, hsu hsiang-chien and kuo mo-jo; and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; teng ying-chao, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and comrades lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping and chao lan-hsiang.

an atmosphere of friendship and unity prevailed in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. side by side on the rostrum were a huge portrait of samdech sihanouk and a huge portrait of chairman mao. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china.

premier chou en-lai first spoke at the banquet. on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the chinese government and people, he expressed the warmest congratulations to samdech norodom sihanouk on the complete success of his visits to the five countries in europe and africa. the premier praised the unshakable will expressed by samdech sihanouk during his visits of the cambodian people resolutely to unite and fight shoulder to shoulder with the vietnamese and lao peoples and to carry the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to the end without compromise or retreat. the premier said: "following the teachings of our great leader chairman mao, we will firmly and unswervingly perform our bounden internationalist duty as of the great rear area to the great front, and resolutely support the cambodian and the other indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until they win complete victory." after his speech, the band played the national anthem of the kingdom of cambodia.

chinese foreign ministry and other departments concerned, including han nien-lung, ho ying, wang shu, kuang jen-nung, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu nan-ping, chao tan-hsiang, han hsu, lu wei-chao and wang hao, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao.

also present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife; charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking iosif chivu and his wife; charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking manieddin abed; charge d'affaires ad interim of the mauritanian embassy in peking almamy youssouf ly and his wife; charge d'affaires ad interim of the yugoslav embassy in peking milorad bozinovic and his wife; and diplomatic envoys of other countries to china.

after the welcoming ceremony, samdech sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests went to the residence of the cambodian head of state in peking in the company of prime minister penn nouth, premier chou en-lai and others. comrade teng ying-chao called on samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and others at the residence.

when the distinguished cambodian guests left urumchi for peking by special plane this morning, they were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, the p.l.a. units stationed in sinkiang and the urumchi municipal revolutionary committee, including saifudin, tsao szu-ming, szumayiaimaiti, tsaotanofu, chang chieh-cheng, yang li-yeh, hu liang-tsai and ahmutungniyatzu.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet to Congratulate Samdech and Madame Sihanouk on Their Successful Visits to Five European, African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1972)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet here this evening to congratulate samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and the delegation of the kingdom of cambodia led by the samdech on their successful visits to romania, albania, algeria, mauritania and yugoslavia. the banquet was followed by a theatrical performance.

among the guests at the banquet were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, who accompanied samdech sihanouk on his visits; and members of the delegation including sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and madame sarin chhak, minister thiounn prasith, princess norodom ketn kanya, madame kou roun and madame ang kim khoan.

samdech sihanouk recalled with satisfaction in his speech the fruitful results of his visits. he said: "the khmer people, and particularly the heroic fighters of their armed forces of national liberation, are greatly inspired by the present tremendous and splendid development of the friendship and solidarity uniting them with the peoples of china, romania, albania, algeria, mauritania and yugoslavia." the band played the national anthem of china after his speech.

both speeches drew warm applause.

in the course of the banquet, the band played songs composed by samdech sihanouk in praise of the friendship between the people of cambodia and the people of china, viet nam, laos and korea, as well as romanian, albanian, algerian, mauritanian and yugoslav music.

among the guests were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and keat chhon, madame duong sam ol and madame keat chhon; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and madame van piny; prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife, princess norodom roeungsy, prince norodom sihamoni, prince norodom norindrapong, madame pemme peang and ambassador ang kim knoan, and officials of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c.

also present at the banquet were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, hu yu-chih and chi fang;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including fang yi, li chiang, han nien-lung, ho ying, wang shu, shen chien, yang chieh, yin cheng-chen, hsieh hua, mao hung-hsiang, wang meng, liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, kuang jen-nung, wang hai-jung, yang ten-chung, ting kuo-yu, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, ting chiao, yang chi, li meng-fu and wang hao, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao; and

leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison, including tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, su chen-hua, wang hui-chiu, wu hsin-chuan, yu ting, chen shih-chu, sung wei-shih, hsu kuang-yu, li kang and chai cheng-wen.

also present were the crew of the special plane, including sun hao, liu chung-fu and tuan chi-hua, who accompanied samdech sihanouk on his visits.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to china were present.

the banquet was followed by a theatrical performance. the p.l.a. song and dance ensemble presented "long live people's china, long live chairman mao exclamation" and "remembrance of china", songs composed by samdech sihanouk, as well as "song of the armed forces of national liberation of cambodia", "song of friendship between

the chinese and cambodian people" and other items. peking and shanghai artistes entertained the distinguished guests with episodes from modern revolutionary peking operas "on the docks", "the red detachment of women" and "song of the dragon river".

at the end of the performance, samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and others, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and others, went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artistes and presented them with a basket of flowers.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet in Celebration of Successful Visits of Samdech Sihanouk to Five European and African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet he gave here this evening in celebration of the success of the visits of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, to five european and african countries:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,

respected special envoy ieng sary,

distinguished guests from cambodia,

comrades and friends,

it is a great pleasure for us to hold a joyous gathering this evening to celebrate with you all the successful conclusion of the state visit of the delegation of the kingdom of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, to the socialist republic of romania, the people's republic of albania, the democratic people's republic of algeria, the islamic republic of mauritania and the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia. on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the chinese government and people, i express the warmest congratulations to samdech norodom sihanouk on the complete success of his visit to these five countries in europe and africa.

for the cause of independence and liberation of his motherland, samdech norodom sihanouk braved the intense heat of mid-summer and tiring flights

of over 30,000 kilometres and paid a state visit to the five countries in europe and africa, conveying to the people there the profound friendly sentiments of the seven million people of cambodia. his noble spirit of patriotism and his efforts to strengthen the militant unity of the people of various countries merit our emulation and admiration.

samdech norodom sihanouk was accorded a magnificent welcome and cordial reception by the governments and peoples wherever he visited. the militant spirit with which he defends national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and opposes u.s. imperialist aggression has won the high appreciation and powerful support of the governments and peoples of various countries. the brilliant victories won by the heroic cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have been warmly acclaimed and praised by the people of the whole world. the fruitful state visits have vividly demonstrated that the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk enjoys high international prestige, that the international standing of the royal government of national union of cambodia is rising higher and higher, and that the cambodian people have friends all over the world.

during his visit, samdech norodom sihanouk acquainted the people of these countries with the excellent situation of cambodia's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, denounced the crimes of aggression committed by u.s. imperialism in cambodia and indochina, exposed the political schemes engineered by certain big powers, reaffirmed the just position on the settlement of the cambodia and indochina questions, and gave full expression to the unshakable will of the cambodian people resolutely to unite and fight shoulder to shoulder with the vietnamese and lao peoples and to carry the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to the end without compromise or retreat. the chinese government and people pledge their firm support to this just stand expressed by samdech norodom sihanouk on behalf of the cambodian people.

during his visit, samdech norodom sihanouk repeatedly stated that the cambodian people resolutely support the just struggles of the peoples of the world to win and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, oppose foreign aggression, subversion, interference and control and oppose racial discrimination. his trip has not only strengthened the friendship and unity of the cambodian people with other peoples, but also made a new contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world.

during the period of his visit to the five countries, tremendous victories have also been won on the battlefield in cambodia, dealing fresh heavy blows at the traitorous lon nol clique. we are deeply convinced that, under the correct leadership of the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, the

cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, persevering in unity and fight, will surely win still greater new victories on the battlefield at home and successes in activities on the international arena.

the chinese and cambodian peoples are close comrades-in-arms. the chinese people regard every victory of the cambodian people as their own victory. we heartily rejoice at the achievements of the visit of samdech norodom sihanouk. following the teachings of our great leader chairman mao, we will firmly and unswervingly perform our bounden internationalist duty as of the great rear area to the great front, and resolutely support the cambodian and the other indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until they win complete victory.

final victory will surely belong to the heroic peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos exclamation

now i propose a toast

to the tremendous success of the visit of samdech norodom sihanouk and mme sihanouk to the five countries in europe and africa,

to the strengthening of the friendship and unity between the people of cambodia and the peoples of romania, albania, algeria, mauritania and yugoslavia,

to the close friendship and militant unity between the chinese people and the cambodian and the other indochinese peoples,

to the militant unity of the three indochinese peoples and the brilliant victories of their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk and mme sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth,

to the health of special envoy ieng sary,

to the health of the cambodian ministers and their wives present,

to the health of the distinguished malian, ethiopian and vietnamese guests present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Speech by Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, at the banquet given by premier chou en-lai of the chinese people's republic here this evening:

your excellency respected mr. premier of the people's republic of china,

in my own name and in that of the delegation of the kingdom of cambodia which has officially visited romania, albania, algeria, mauritania and yugoslavia, i request you and the government of the people's republic of china to accept our heartfelt and most cordial thanks for the magnificent banquet that you kindly give in our honour, and i express to you our most profound and affectionate gratitude for the all-out support and multiform assistance which, according to the very high and benevolent instructions of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, the very illustrious, respected and beloved leader of the great and glorious chinese people, you have rendered us with a fraternal friendship and boundless generosity, which are a magnificent contribution to the success of the particularly important mission that we have fulfilled in the above-mentioned five countries, who are eminent companions and very valiant comrades-in-arms of the chinese and indo-chinese peoples in the anti-imperialist struggle.

in his very fine speech just now, your excellency has pointed out the great significance and stressed the high import of the results of our mission. allow me in my turn to emphasize the immense role played by the distinguished heads of state and government of china, romania, albania, algeria, mauritania and yugoslavia in the attainment of these results which are beneficial to our common struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism and in particular to the fight being waged at present by the khmer, vietnamese and lao peoples not only for their own national salvation and the complete liberation of their respective fatherlands but also for the salvation and liberty of other fraternal countries of the third world who are subjected to threat, aggression or exploitation by the same imperialism and neo-colonialism.

the khmer people, and particularly the heroic fighters of their armed forces of national liberation, are greatly inspired by the present tremendous and splendid development of the friendship and solidarity uniting them with the peoples of china, romania, albania, algeria, mauritania and yugoslavia, a development which results from my peking-bucharest-tirana-algiers-nouakchott-brioni-peking trip and is the historic work of your excellency and presidents josip broz tito of yugoslavia, nicolae ceausescu of romania, moktar ould daddah of mauritania, enver hoxha, haxhi lleshi and mehmet shehu of albania and houari boumedienne of algeria, of whom i have the immense honour of being considered by them as an intimate friend, brother and comrade-in-arms.

and since the present banquet is given as a token of the friendship and solidarity among our seven countries and peoples, allow me to thank with all my heart, and pay a warm homage to, the diplomats and other personages of the six countries who are friends of our people, of their n.u.f.c., of their r.g.n.u.c. and of their p.a.f.n.l.k. and to the crews of the two state planes of the people's republic of china as well as to the other chinese brothers and sisters who have made countless efforts in preparing and realizing my long trip.

i also extend warm thanks to the brothers and sisters of the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam, who have supported and encouraged me throughout this mission.

finally, allow me to express my heartfelt and affectionate gratitude to h.e. president sekou toure of guinea and h.e. president marien ngouabi of the congo, who have during my recent trip in africa sent me their official invitation to visit their respective countries at a date convenient to me. i have had the honour of informing them that i shall certainly proceed to conakry and brazzaville to salute them and their valiant peoples in the course of next year, 1973.

at the same time, i express my most affectionate thanks to my very respected and admired brother his excellency chou en-lai, who has told me that the people's republic of china will again place at my disposal two state planes and all the means for which i may express the need for my next trip to africa.

the people's republic of china thus confirms in the clearest manner that she is an unfailing and invincible backing for our khmer people in their struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressor.

it is with these sentiments that i ask your permission to raise my glass and drink with all my compatriots present here

to the health, longevity and happiness of h.e. chairman mao tsetung and mme. mao tsetung,

to the health and longevity of h.e. premier chou en-lai and mme. chou en-lai,

to the health and longevity of their excellencies the national leaders of the five countries which i recently have had the great honour and pleasure to visit officially,

to the health and longevity of their excellencies the leaders of the other countries friendly to the khmer people, to their n.u.f.c., to their r.g.n.u.c. and to their p.a.f.n.l.k.,

to the health of their excellencies the other eminent leaders of the people's republic of china and their wives,

to the health of all the chinese brothers and sisters present here,

to the health of the leaders of the malian, ethiopian

and vietnamese delegations present here,

to the health of all the distinguished foreign personages and friends present here, and

to the fraternal friendship and the unbreakable unity of the khmer and chinese peoples exclamation

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Minister Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1972)

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome endalkchew makonnen, minister of communications, tele-communications and posts of the empire of ethiopia and chairman of the board of directors of the ethiopian airline.

all members of minister endalkchew makonnen's party attended the banquet.

also present were ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy in peking.

present at the banquet were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; wang hai-ting, a leading member of the general administration of civil aviation of china; and leading members of departments concerned, including ma jen-hui, wang shih-yen, cai yun, wang yueh-hsi, kao chien-chung, hsing jen-hsien, chang jui-ai, niu hsiu-chen and han hsing-hua.

kuang jen-nung and endalkchew makonnen spoke at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship. they expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and ethiopia and the friendship between the people of the two countries would be constantly promoted.

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Agreement between Governments of China and Ethiopia on Civil Air Transport Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1972)

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an agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the imperial government of ethiopia relating to civil air transport was signed here this morning.

vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony. before the ceremony, he met endalkchew makonnen, minister of communications, tele-communications and posts of the empire of ethiopia and chairman of the board of directors of the ethiopian airline, and members of his party including abeselom zikie, assistant minister of communications, tele-communications and posts. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and minister endalkchew makonnen signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the meeting and the signing ceremony were:

makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy; and

ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; wang hai-ting, a leading member, and ma jen-hui, deputy director-general, of the general administration of civil aviation of china; and leading members of departments concerned, including wen yen-chan, han hsing-hua, hsu hsi-yao, liu yuan-hsiung and wang ping-yu.

Ethiopian Ambassador to China and Wife Give Reception for Visiting Ethiopian Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1972)

ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife gave a reception here this evening in honour of endalkchew makonnen, minister of communications, tele-communications and posts of the empire of ethiopia and chairman of the board of directors of the ethiopian airline.

all members of minister endalkchew makonnen's party attended the reception.

present were:

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, wang hai-ting, a leading member of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang shih-yen, han hsu, wen yen-chan, pai yun, wang yuen-hsi, chang jui-ai, niu hsiu-chen and han hsing-hua; and

diplomatic envoys to china of african countries and india.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Delegation of African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Visits Peking Army Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

the delegation of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde led by its general secretary amilcar cabral today visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army and was given a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters.

when the guests came to the unit, several hundred p.l.a. men lined the route, beating drums and cymbals and shouting slogans to voice their firm support to the guinean (bissau) people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

leading members of the army unit briefed the visitors on the history of the unit, and showed them round a company's club and dormitory and the unit's non-staple food processing shop and a small factory. the guests also saw a shooting exhibition and a theatrical performance presented by p.l.a. fighters. they later had lunch with leading members of the unit.

the guinean (bissau) guests were accompanied on the visit by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang hsi-chin, keng yu-chi and hu li-peng.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Again Meet Yoshikatsu Takeiri and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening again met with yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese komeito (komei party), and yoshiaki masaki, chairman of the policy deliberation council, and naohiko okubo, deputy general secretary, of the party. they had a friendly conversation.

among those present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, lin li-yun and lien cheng-pao.

Japanese Democratic Socialist Party Fetes Hsiao Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 29, 1972)

the japanese democratic socialist party gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly welcome hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative, hsu tsung-mao, representative, of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, who came to take up their posts not long ago.

present at the reception were ikko kasuga, chairman, ryosaku sasaki, general secretary, of the central executive committee of the democratic socialist party; isamu imazumi, leader of the party's diet members group; tadashi kodaira, director of its bureau of general affairs; hachiro nishida, director of organization bureau; masaru kawamura, chairman of its foreign affairs committee; keigo ouchi, director of the education and propaganda bureau; and kiyoshi utsumi, chonen mukai, and takuji kuribayashi, diet members of the party.

ikko kasuga and hsiao hsiang-chien spoke at the reception. both of them expressed the hope for restoring diplomatic relations between japan and china at an early date.

Sun Ping-hua Meets Japanese Friends and Korean Residents in Osaka

(NCNA-English Osaka, Jul. 30, 1972)

sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, met separately in osaka yesterday morning responsible members of the osaka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and of the kansai headquarters of the japan association for the promotion of international trade. he had lunch with japanese friends from kansai economic circles and then met responsible members of the osaka branch of the general association of korean residents in japan.

sun ping-hua met seishichi izuka, vice-chairman, and reizo amamiya, director-general, of the osaka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). he also met yosomatsu matsubara, chairman, shoji morii and gen sakabatsu, vice-chairmen, and ichizo kimura, managing director, of the kansai headquarters of the japan association for the promotion of international trade.

at noon yesterday, 20 friends from kansai economic circles including yoshishige ashinara, chairman of the kansai economic federation and president of the kansai electric power company; hosai hyuga, vice-chairman of the kansai economic federation and president of the sumitomo metal industries; hiroshi yamamoto, former representative secretary of the kansai committee for economic development and president of the sumitomo

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trust and banking company; and koji asai, standing director of the kansai economic federation and president of the sumitomo bank, had lunch with sun ping-hua and other leading members of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

in the afternoon, sun ping-hua and other leaders of the troupe met kim byong suk, acting chairman, ryang gong son and chin byong gu, vice-chairmen, of the osaka branch of the general association of korean residents in japan; rim gwang i, chairman of the osaka branch of the korean youth league in japan; and om jong min, chairman of the osaka branch of the union of korean democratic women in japan.

Japanese State Minister Takeo Miki Gives Dinner in Honor of Hsiao Hsiang-chien and Others

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 30, 1972)

takeo miki, state minister of the tanaka cabinet, and his wife gave a dinner at home on the evening of july 27 to warmly welcome hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, his wife, and representative hsu tsung-mao.

present on the occasion were commentator kazushige hirasawa, economist saburo okita, and mr. miki's family.

at the dinner, guests and hosts had cordial and friendly talks and proposed toasts for the early normalization of china-japan diplomatic relations and for the steady development of the friendly relations between the two peoples.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the dinner.

Japanese Komei Party Chairman Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1972)

yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese komeito (komei party), and yoshiaki masaki, chairman of the policy deliberation council, and nachiko okubo, deputy general secretary, of the party, flew off here today to tour shanghai and other places.

they were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yi, wu shu-tung, ching su-chun, lin li-yun, chin su-cheng, wang hsiao-hsien, ting min, shan ta-chi and wang yin.

yoshizo yasuda and other japanese friends in peking were also present.

wang hsiao-yun, deputy secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, is accompanying the japanese guests on the tour.

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CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

45th Founding Anniversary of Chinese PLA Celebrated in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 30, 1972)

the national defence ministry of the democratic people's republic of korea held a grand meeting yesterday in warm celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the meeting were general choe hyon, minister of national defence; lieutenant general li yong mu, first deputy director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of national defence; major general pak jung guk, and major general hwang chol san, deputy chiefs of the general staff of the korean people's army; and officers and men of the korean people's army.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea; ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission; and wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy, attended the meeting.

speaking at the meeting, lieutenant general li yong mu extended festive greeting and militant salute to all the commanders and fighters of the chinese p.l.a.

referring to the militant course traversed and the great victories won by the chinese p.l.a. under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, he said, "we rejoice, as over our own, over the brilliant successes and achievements of the chinese people and the chinese p.l.a. commanders and fighters and extend warm congratulations to them."

he went on, "the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of our two countries were cemented with blood in the flames of protracted revolutionary struggle. they were founded and nurtured personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and therefore they are unbreakable."

"we the commanders and fighters of the korean people's army and the korean people will do our best in the future to strengthen the militant friendship and solidarity with the fraternal chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese p.l.a., our ally and the reliable comrades-in-arms. we will hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and always side with the fraternal chinese people to struggle jointly to the end for smashing new military provocations of u.s. imperialism and renewed aggressive manoeuvres of japanese militarism, and for the victory of the socialist cause," he concluded.

in his speech, chinese military attache wang yu-chih expressed on behalf of the defence ministry of the people's republic of china heartfelt thanks to the national defence ministry of the democratic people's republic of korea for holding the grand meeting and conveyed the most cordial regards and highest compliment of all the commanders and

fighters of the chinese p.l.a. to all the officers and men of the korean people's army.

he said, the korean people's army is a heroic people's army founded by comrade kim il sung, the long-tested great leader of the korean people. the chinese liberation army rejoices heartily over the brilliant achievements of the korean people and people's army.

the chinese military attache said: "the chinese p.l.a. resolutely supports the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. we are firmly convinced that the 3,000-li beautiful land of korea will be reunified and the 40-million korean compatriots bound by blood-bond will be reunited."

he concluded, china and korea are friendly neighbours as close to each other as lips to teeth, and the peoples and armies of the two countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms sharing the same weal and woe. the chinese p.l.a. will always, like in the past, unite closely with the korean people and people's army and fight shoulder to shoulder until complete victory is won in the joint struggle against the american and japanese reactionaries.

the meeting was followed by a cultural performance by artists of the korean people's army.

a banquet was given by the korean national defence ministry in the evening.

the yon tae yong unit of the korean people's army held a grand meeting on july 26 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese p.l.a.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Pakistan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1972)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a friendly conversation with pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi.

present on the occasion were b. ali, counsellor, and noor mohammad, staff member, of the pakistan embassy in peking.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments yeh cheng-chang, chen yen, chi chao-chu, chang han-chih and hu chien-wen.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Women's Basketball Team Visits Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 30, 1972)

the romanian national women's basketball team led by alexandru mogos, vice-president of the basketball federation of romania, left here for peking by train this afternoon after concluding a friendly visit to this northeast china city.

the guest team arrived here from changchun on july 28 and was honoured at a banquet given by the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports commission in the evening.

the provincial commission arranged a ceremony yesterday evening to welcome the romanian team, which was followed by a friendly match between the romanian team and the liaoning team. among the spectators were leading members of the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees, including yang ti, yin tsan-chen and li su-wen.

this morning the guest team played an exhibition match with the liaoning team.

both matches demonstrated the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the romanian women basketballers also took time out to visit a factory and places of cultural and historical interest and go sightseeing in the city.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Syrian Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with youssef shakra, ambassador of the syrian arab republic to china. the ambassador will shortly leave his post for home.

among those present was chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Commanders and Fighters of Freighter "505" of A Certain Unit Under PLA Shenyang Command Commended by the Masses for Consciously Carrying Out Party's Policies and Exemplarily Observing Mass Discipline

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 30, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, July 29, 1972) On the eve of the "August 1" Army Day, the leading organ of an armed forces unit under the PLA Shenyang Command to which freighter "505" belonged received many letters from the local revolutionary committees and the masses of the people, warmly commending the commanders and fighters on board this freighter for their exemplary deeds of consciously carrying out the Party's policies and observing mass discipline.

Freighter "505" plies the year round between the islands and the mainland, carrying out tasks of transport and communications, so that it frequently comes into contact with the local revolutionary committees and the masses of people. The Party branch of this unit takes teaching the commanders and fighters to observe discipline and cherish the people as an important task in the building of an army unit. Wherever the army unit may be, members of the Party branch always first try to know the concrete policies and systems formulated by the local revolutionary committee and take them as objects for attention in the course of carrying out its tasks; when the army unit departs, members of the Party branch would modestly seek the opinion of the local leading cadres and the masses of people and conscientiously examine the state of execution of the Party's policies and mass discipline.

In early spring this year, freighter "505" was carrying out its duty on an island. A fisherman wanted to go by this freighter to another place to do some work. But he had not completed the formalities required by the local revolutionary committee. The cadres and fighters on board this

freighter on the one hand warmly received this fisherman and on the other hand sent some one to the revolutionary committee to complete the formalities on his behalf. This fisherman happily came on board the freighter.

Out of their warm love for the PLA fighters who are children of the people, the masses of people constantly give convenience to and take care of the army unit in various aspects. In this situation, the cadres and fighters of freighter "505" impose sterner demands on themselves.

On one occasion, their freighter was moored together with the local fishing boats. The fighters made use of their spare time to help the fishermen repair their engines time and again. The fishermen were deeply moved and insisted on giving to the PLA commanders and fighters a portion of the fish and shrimp the collective had caught from the sea. The PLA commanders and fighters expressed their gratitude to the fishermen and also propagandized to them the Party's policies and the Army's, principles, persuading them to happily deliver to the production team the fish and shrimp they had caught for the collective.

On another occasion, a fighter on board this freighter went to buy vegetables from a shop on an island. Vegetables were rather scarce on this island in the spring so that he voluntarily only bought the limited quantity o vegetables specified by this shop. Out of his warm love for the Liberation Army, the sales assistant insisted on selling a few more vetetables to him. He politely refused, saying: "We fighters are the children of the people. We must everywhere be treated like the masses and should in no way be given special treatment."

Proceeding from their desire to protect the people's interests, the cadres and fighters on board freighter "505" are resolved not to bother the masses when they meet difficulties which they can solve by themselves; when they really need help, they also do their utmost to protect the interests of the masses.

One afternoon, they received an order from the higher level to set out early the next morning. At that moment, this freighter needed fresh water and had to borrow a few buckets from the masses. But they learned that the local commune members were using their buckets to carry water to their land in a fight against drought, and borrowing buckets from them would impede the production effort of the masses. Accordingly, the Party branch decided to help the masses fight against drought that afternoon and when the commune members took their rest at night, they borrowed the buckets to bring water to the freighter.

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People's Fighters Take Every Care of the People

- Deeeds of 19th company of a certain unit under PLA Wuhan Command in strictly carrying out policies and observing discipline

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 30, 1972)

The 19th company of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan Command once received an order to go to do lumbering in a mountain area. Inheriting and promoting our Army's glorious traditions, the cadres and the fighters conscientiously carried out the Party's policies and strictly observed the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points of attention," thereby further cementing the relationship between the Army and the people.

Where Should We Make Our Home?

Arriving in the mountain area, the company was warmly welcomed by the local power and lower-middle peasants. Learning that the kinsmen were coming, the production team leader led the commune members to evacuate and clean a few rooms used by the production team for storage and turned them into living quarters for the company. But deputy instructor Yang Ta-hua of this company refused with courtesy when he learned that the wheat in front of the village was about to be harvested and had to be stored in these rooms. Upon learning that the PLA fighters refused to live in the warehouse but would set up camp by themselves, the poor and lower-middle peasants suggested on their own initiative to set aside the more than one mow of levelled land beside the village for use by the company. The deputy instructor reminded himself that production would be impeded if they occupied this plot of land, and so he refused the offer.

At that moment, some comrades of the company said: "If we do not live in the house and do not occupy this plot of land, where shall we make our home?" The deputy instructor told all comrades: "The poor and lower-middle peasants actively answer Chairman Mao's call and learn from Tachai. They cut the hillslopes to build fields. Each plot of land has been built with hard work. We should not occupy the land of the masses just because we need it." Under the leadership of the Party branch, all comrades held a serious discussion. Their consensus was that: Consciously observing discipline and protecting the interests of the masses of the people is an expression of the character of the people's army and a glorious tradition of our Army. We must not forget this for a single moment. Thus they worked with their hands to level a small piece of land on a hill slope and pitched a few tents there. It was in this way that they made their home.

Which Road Should We Take?

It was dawn when the cadres and fighters of the 19th company set out to fell trees on the mountain. When they were half way up the mountain, they came to two paths before them: One extended through a stretch of cultivated land, ran across a hill and reached the lumbering area; the other

took a big bend into a valley and crossed over two hills before reaching its destination. Which of these paths should we take? Without the slightest hesitation, company commander P'eng Huai-shu led the contingent onto the latter path. He said: "Although a path has been made across this plot of cultivated land, we must not violate mass discipline. We fighters are children of the people. In no way should we damage the crops just for the sake of our own convenience." Under the company commander's leadership, the fighters went through the valley, crossed the hills and came happily to the lumbering area.

What Trees Should We Fell?

Lumbering started. Company commander P'eng Huai-shu led five fighters across the hills and through the valleys to inspect carefully each of the trees in the lumbering area and mark the trees from time to time. The commanders and fighters felled the trees according to the markings.

There were many big trees in the lumbering area. Why was it necessary to mark the trees before lumbering?

The state rules that the pine, the fir and the varnish tree must be protected and must not be felled without permission. The Party branch firmly observed this rule laid down by the state and asked the cadres and fighters to fell trees of coarse timber exclusively. Thus, they had to cover a longer distance and to spend more time. Some comrades were worried because they might not be able to accomplish the task in time. For this reason, the Party branch adopted the method of marking the trees so as to hasten the lumbering and to avoid the mistake of felling a wrong tree The comrades consciously observed discipline and actively helped the relevant departments in protecting and managing the trees. They were praised by the local government organizations and the masses of people.

- NCNA Correspondent

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Mighty Hawks Flying Through Clouds

- Story of a certain air force unit which aids socialist construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 30, 1972)

The mighty hawk spreads its wings and flies through the clouds, fully loaded with supplies to be airdropped, it circles above the Tsinghai-Tibet Highland. Below its wings, clouds flow past and there is a vast expanse of grey and yellowish land. An hour has passed and across the landscape extending several hundred li in width and breadth, not a single site for an airdrop can be found. The speed of flying is reduced and the search continues. Another half hour passes and still nothing can be seen but the rolling mountains.

This is a hard flight. The commanders and fighters of a certain air force unit are trying to airdrop supplies to the fighters who are making a general survey and charting of the highland of the motherland. On the highland, winds and clouds are variable and there is no navigational aid on the ground. To find, by means of a sketch map, the surveying and charting personnel who are scattered about on the highland is like searching for a needle in the sea. But captain Chang Jen-feng and his comrades-in-arms show no fear in the least. They continue flying over the airdrop zone and reduce the flying speed again and, dividing the highland into many parts, search the areas one after another after the manner of "plowing the land."

"Tents!" the pilot suddenly cries out with joy. After passing through a deep valley, they eventually find some tents studding the shore of a lake and indistinctly see people in groups of twos and threes waving to them. Instantly, white parachutes carrying loads of food and other supplies shoot out of the plane's cabin and drift down like silvery flowers in the sky.

In the past few years, it was in this way that the flying and ground personnel of this air force unit conscientiously served the socialist construction of the motherland. They shouldered the task of transporting supplies for war preparedness. Meanwhile, they regarded it as their duty to aid socialist construction. From the northeast to the southwest, from the vast highlands to the extensive coasts, they strenuously fought in the skies, contributing their strength toward industrial and agricultural production and building the socialist motherland. When some construction worksites urgently needed some appliances and equipment, they flew long distances and made prompt delivery in all weathers. When the vast fields were attacked by insects, they flew low to spray insecticide, guaranteeing a bumper harvest in agriculture. When people's communes suffered from a flood, they brought them the kind concern of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao. Under complex meteorological conditions, they cooperated with the scientific research departments to make scientific experiments boldly.

Not long ago, this air force unit accepted an emergency task for making artificial rain in a certain locality of South China. Thick cumulus clouds are a prerequisite to making artificial rain. Such clouds have a high water content. But they also bring thunder and lightning, which is a serious menace to flying airplanes. Under normal conditions, an airplane must keep away from them. But now they must be flown through from all directi

Not long after the airplane set out, the weather suddenly worsened. Thunder and rain blocked the way. Under the command of the captain, woman pilot Chang Shao-yun took control of the airplane and circled upward to a height of 3,000 meters for a better view. Suddenly, an opening appeared in the clouds, and the airplane, as swift as a swallow, quickly flew through it and dashed forward to the aerial zone for artificial rain. At that moment, a heap of rolling heavy cumulus loomed like a small black mountain in the direction of the airplane. The airplane flew into it and at once was tossed about violently like a small boat in a stormy sea. The pilot tightly gripped the control stick and tried to keep the airplane steady at its best, while the captain kept a close watch over the change in weather and was ready to take emergency action at any moment. Lightning flashed in the cloud and thunder echoed in the earphones, deafening the fliers' ears. A gust of cold wind attacked suddenly and a layer of frost was formed immediately on the wind shield. The distant lightning disappeared and it was pitch dark inside the pilot's cabin. Only the phosphorus dials of the plane's meters gave off a dim light.

Captain Liu Chu-ch'u was already prepared for this sudden change. Calmly he manipulated the controls, making a sharp turn of 180 degrees and darting out of the heavy cumulus. After making careful analysis of the meteorological conditions at that moment, they decided the direction in which they were to fly out of the heavy cumulus, turned the airplane and flew toward the sea. It was in this way that they went into and out of the dangerous heavy cloud and fought arduously for more than two hours, seeding the cloud with several thousand kilograms of a chemical agent. Instantly, there was a downpour of rain.

On another occasion, they flew to a certain mining area rising over 4,000 meters above sea level to airdrop drilling and prospecting equipment. The airdrop site was a hillslope with a clearing of only 300 meters. To the right of the site were high mountains and a rugged forest, on the left was a wide river in front of which was a gully more than 1,000 meters deep. The material to be airdropped included steel pipes more than 8 meters long, drills each weighing more than 2 tons, lathes and precision instruments. It was very difficult to airdrop such heavy loads of material with irregular shapes on such a narrow site. But after serious preparation, they accurately airdropped the supplies to the site. After four months' fight, they airdropped altogether more than 500 loads of supplies of various kinds, weighing more than 190 tons, and the rate of damage was only 2.2 percent. The worker comrades praised them as pacesetters who aided socialist construction and mighty hawks who feared no hardships.

- NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Learn from the PLA, Support the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 31, 1972)

Army-People Study Days

On the first day of January this year, three cadres from Hungt'a residents committee in Hsich'eng ch'ü, Peking municipality, paid a special visit to the artillery company of a certain unit stationed nearby and asked the comrades of the PLA to help them carry out their study properly.

The residents of this street were either mostly old men and women or housewives busy all day with heavy household chores and of a low cultural level, and they experienced a great deal of difficulty in study. After making investigations, the residents committee decided to ask the PLA to help them with their study. The neighborhood cadres went to the artillery company and explained the reason for their visit. At that time, the Party branch of the company unit also happened to be discussing the question of how to step out and learn from the people. Thereupon everybody immediately sat down to study the matter and decided to set up "Army-people study days" with the company unit sending out cadres and fighters for three half-days of study a week together with the people.

The system of Army-people study days was established. The comrades began by grasping the education of remembering the past and comparing the new society with the old. Among the residents were many old people, and at the very mention of the former society they had endless grievances to air and an endless account of hatred to tell. When the blessings of the new society were brought up, they were even more verbose and effusive. One housewife said, "In the past I thought that if I study I still have to cook three meals a day, and if I do not study I also cook three meals a day. I have forgotten that in the former society, I had no rice to put in the pot, and it was not easy to manage three meals a day. The reason I was so foolish was because I did not study properly and my ideological awareness was not high."

In the past, many members of the residents committee did not show up on time for study, now on a study day, there is always a 90 percent attendance, and the people are all present well ahead of time. If someone should miss a lesson, they would voluntarily ask the PLA to help them catch up with their lesson.

With the Army and people studying together, there is a profound transformation in the thinking of the residents. For the past half year and more, they have studied Chairman Mao's "Analysis of the Classes in Class Society" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," as well as the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism and further raised their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

The Party branch of the artillery company attaches great importance to the Army-people study days. The leading comrades regularly examine study conditions with the residents committee, draw up plans and measures for study and strengthen leadership over study. Regardless of how busy the work of the unit, they would send men to take part in the study with the neighborhood residents. They also introduce the outstanding personalities and deeds in conscientious study among the residents to the commanders and fighters of the whole company and further stimulate the ideological building of the company unit.

Armymen-Civilians One Big Family

The people of Nanniwan in Yenan District have a fine revolutionary tradition, and during the days of the big production movement in former years and in the fighting of the war years, they forged a profound revolutionary friendship with the people's army. Today, they are using manifest the glorious tradition of army-people unity, and establish friendship ever with the local PLA in the three great revolutionary struggles. On every "August 1" festival, the poor and lower-middle peasants would invariably beat their gongs and drums, and dancing the yangko, go to pay comfort visits to the PLA. Everywhere they show concern for the production and livelihood of the units.

When a certain unit of the PLA which accepted the assignment of building up Nanniwan was stationed there, the caves in which they lived had no windows. The production brigade immediately sent carpenters there to help them open windows. When the unit wanted to build barracks, the unit immediately sent commune members to teach the fighters the technique of firing bricks. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanniwan always considered the difficulties of the unit their own.

The fighters of a machine-gun company of a certain unit had no experience in sheep grazing, and some of the sheep became sick. When the production brigade learned of that, it immediately dispatched old herdsman Liu Chien-hsiang to look into the cause of the sickness. Liu Chien-hsiang travelled over 10 li to where the PLA was grazing the sheep, listened to their explanation of the situation, and realized that it was caused by improper pasturing, so he introduced to them his own experience. Since then, every month Liu Chien-hsiang would visit the comrades grazing the sheep to help them solve problems, and the sheep are growing up fat and strong.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanniwan are ardently fond of the PLA and the PLA are even more ardently fond of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Succeeding to the style of the former 8th Route Army, the commanders and fighters of the PLA always carry water for the people, sweep their courtyards, cut their hair for them and treat their sickness. During the spring planting, when the production brigade could not till their fields quickly enough, they would use their own tractors to help them turn the soil. During the transplanting when there was a shortage of labor in the production brigade, they would send fighters to lend them support.

Nanniwan production brigade shared a pond with the PLA. This spring there was a serious drought and the fighters said, "It is better for our fields to go dry, but we must not let the fields of the production brigade be short of water." They voluntarily let the production team have the water. Once some of the comrades of the PLA stationed in Nanniwan had to be transferred away and the commune members presented them with a plaque on which, inlaid with millet, was inscribed five large characters: "Armymen-Civilians One Big Family."

Digging A Pond of Blessings with Kinsfolk

This year, the 580 mow of wheat belonging to Wangkou production brigade in Ch'angtao hsien, Shantung Province, scored a bumper harvest in a year of serious drought. The average per-mow yield has risen tremendously from last year's 250 catties to more than 370 catties. The poor and lower-middle peasants, carrying the newly threshed wheat, said emotionally, "We are grateful to our PLA kinsfolk for helping us dig this pond of blessings. The land on the hillside has turned into irrigated fields, and each kernel of grain is a token of their affection."

Wangkou production brigade belongs to a small fishing village on an island where for the past nine years out of ten there was a desperate shortage of fresh water, and all the land there followed the "dictate of nature." In order to score a bumper twin-harvest in fishing and grain production, the commune members of this production brigade were determined to change their dependency on the "dictate of nature" and realize topping the target set in the "Program" for grain production.

They drilled several wells, but failed to strike any water. The Party branch of the 4th company of a certain unit of the PLA stationed on the island decided to help the poor and lower-middle peasants with tapping the underground water and to construct fields with guaranteed harvest regardless of drought or waterlogging. The cadres of the company, together with the cadres of the production brigade, climbed hills and crossed gullies to prospect for water. By means of careful surveying, they decided to dig a pond in a corner of Shuangshan.

The battle for tapping underground water by the armymen and civilians was launched. When the pond was dug to a depth of four meters or so, water suddenly gushed out from under the ground. Fissures began to appear on the side of the pond and it appeared that the walls might collapse. The command group at the worksite decided to shore up the sides with rock and to prevent them from collapsing. Platoon leader Li Fang-yu set the pace by leading the fighters of the whole platoon and leaping into the water. They had no trowels, so the fighters used their bare hands to lay on the mortar. Their hands were burned and blistered and the pain was excruciating, but they still persisted in the battle.

The pond was dug deeper and deeper, and the water was filling up faster and faster. The armymen and civilians had to drain the water night and day to carry out construction, and the number of pumps was increased

from two sets to four. Chang Te-t'ien, a basic level militiaman had only recently learned how to operate a machine. He was afraid that being on duty alone, he might not be able to pump out the water if the machine went out of order, and thought of requesting the leadership for more help. At that time, the difficult situation of the PLA comrades who braved the rain to carry out work under the deep pond deeply educated him. He thought to himself, "The PLA could take so much punishment for the people, but at the slightest difficulty I have to stretch out my hands for help. The difference would be too evident." He was determined to learn the selfless fighting spirit of the PLA, overcome the difficulty and look after the machines. Once the pipeline was clogged up by weeds. Without the slightest hesitation he took off his coat and leaped into the icy water. After working for more than half an hour, he finally removed the cause of obstruction.

With the help of the PLA kinsfolk, Wangkou production brigade has built a pond with a capacity of 25,000 cubic meters, and the sparkling water flowing through the ditches is used for the irrigation of the wheat fields.

The Sweat of the Armymen and Civilian Runs Together

Recently, support the army activities are carried out with unusual vigor by Shihp'an production brigade on Nanjih Island, situated on the forefront of the Fukien Front. Everywhere could be seen a lively scene of the army cherishing the people and the people supporting the army. For a long time, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shihp'an production brigade have forged close ties with the PLA. There, in the trenches on the battlefront could be found the footprints of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the soil of the fields is drenched with the sweat of the PLA.

One night a month ago, there was an exceptionally severe rainstorm on Nanjih Island, and a torrent flowing down the gully, like a herd of stampeding mustangs, was hurtling down the island. There was a breach in the dam jointly put up by Shihp'an production brigade and the PLA, and the farms and houses below the dam were seriously endangered. The militiaman on duty blew on his conch shell, and Ch'en Yü-lien, the deputy commander of the 5th company of a certain unit stationed on the island, heard the emergency warning given by the militiamen in his camp. Braving the rain, he led three platoons of fighters and immediately headed for the reservoir in the dark.

On top of the reservoir Ch'en A-liu, the secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade, and more than 100 militiamen and militiawomen were trying to stop up the breach and protect the dam. However, the rocks and branches they threw down were immediately swept away by the flood water. Because of the buffeting of the water and the boulders, the breach was growing larger and larger, and the water was flowing faster and faster. It was at that moment that Ch'en Yü-lien appeared with the fighters. He inspected the situation, and setting the pace, leaped into the rapid current. Following him, the fighters and militiamen also leaped in one by one. Holding hands and standing shoulder to shoulder, the armymen and civilians

formed a "human wall." In that way, after one-and-a-half hour active struggle, they closed up the breach, raised the height of the wall of the reservoir and protected the farms and houses below the dam.

Not long ago, the 5th company sent over 100 piculs of quicklime from the mainland, and brought over 800 pieces of rock from an island 5 li away. They must construct a project on top of a hill within the time stiuplated by the upper level. This assignment was most urgent, and the quicklime and the rock could only be transported from the bottom of the hill to the top over a tortuous path. If just by relying on the strength of the 5th company alone, the assignment could not be completed without an extension of half a month more.

When the commune members of the production brigade heard the news, they immediately took their carrying poles and baskets and hurried over to carry the rock and the quicklime. To help the fighters fulfill the task as quickly as possible, they invariably picked the heaviest rock to carry. Militiawomen Lin Ya-hua lost her footing and a piece of rock fell on her leg opening a gash, but she paid not the slightest heed to that. Picking herself up, she continued to carry her load up the hill. The combined efforts of the armymen and civilians greatly sped up the pace of the project, and they were able to complete their construction work victoriously.

(NCNA)

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Give Play to the Glorious Tradition, Strengthen Army-Civilian Unity

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 31, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, July 30, 1972) Succeeding to and promoting the glorious tradition of observing discipline and cherishing the people, "Tsinan 1st regiment" of a certain unit of the PLA consciously observes mass discipline and upholds the interests of the people, regarding them as important aspects in the implementation of Chairman Mao's army construction line, regularly carries out traditional education on the unit to enable this fine style to be promoted in the unit, deepens the indispensable friendship between the army and the people, and stimulates the revolutionized construction of the unit.

"Tsinan 1st regiment" possesses a fine tradition of consciously observing mass discipline. In May 1949, in the battle for the liberation of Shanghai, members of the regiment implemented the Party's policy for the city. When the unit entered the prosperous metropolis, in order not to disturb the people, the men set their command post in the street, the whole regiment camping on the sidewalks and resolutely refused to enter the homes of the people. Without borrowing utensils from the populace, the fighters used their helmets for wash basins and for holding their food. The populace said gratefully, "The discipline of the PLA is strict, they do not trouble us in the slightest way. This is really something never seen before."

Since the liberation, although the commanders and fighters of this regiment have changed one by one, still everyone has never forgotten the revolutionary tradition of the older generation. Each year, when new recruits join the ranks, the regimental Party committee would organize them to study seriously the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," and explained to them the importance of implementing policy and discipline seriously. Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the regimental Party committee has more than ever looked upon the carrying out of education in style as an important aspect in implementing Chairman Mao's army construction line, and specially placed a standing committee member in charge of this work.

During the liberation of Shanghai, regimental commander Yü Hsi-yün was only a squad leader of "Tsinan 1st regiment." Regularly, he goes deeply into the company units and uses the lively fact of how they used to camp at night in the sidewalks of Shanghai to educate the cadres and fighters. Ch'ih Hao-t'ien, a 3rd class people's combat hero of East China used to serve as the political commissar of the regiment. In conjunction with his personal experience, he regularly tells the unit how strictly obeying the policy and discipline and maintaining the characteristics of the people's army had guaranteed victory in battle.

In the examination of work, the regimental Party committee also considers the condition of the unit in the implementation of mass discipline as an

important part of the content. Each company unit has also specially organized an examination group for the implementation of mass discipline and goes regularly deeply into the factories, schools and villages in the place of garrison to obtain the views of the masses in an extensive manner.

Under the education of the Party, obeying mass discipline and upholding the interests of the people have become a conscious action on the part of the commanders and fighters of the "Tsinan 1st regiment." Once, the unit was returning from a mission somewhere and the upper level decided to make a big stop at a farm village on the way. When the unit arrived there, it was already 12 o'clock midnight, and the rain had just stopped. In order not to disturb the people, the commanders and fighters took their meal by the muddy road and settled down for their rest. When the masses discovered them there, they came out of their houses, and pulling the fighters by the hand, insisted that they spend the night at their homes. However, not a single one of the commanders and fighters would enter the homes of the people.

This February, the 9th squad of the 2nd artillery company arrived at a certain place to carry out construction and the leader of the local production brigade wanted them to stay at his house, but in order not to disturb the people, the fighters politely turned down the invitation. Later, the company, led by the squad leader, discovered a building without walls and with only the roof standing. They covered the sides with a tarpaulin and spent the night there in spite of the cold. The next day, the fighters also voluntarily helped Uncle Tuan, the owner, to put up walls for the building.

Some of the company units, in carrying out construction, putting up power lines and doing military trainings are always bearing in mind the interests of the people, and consciously setting themselves up as models in obeying discipline. In a camping exercise last November, the artillery company arrived at a production brigade. The cooking squad borrowed a skillet from Auntie Chang, and after the meal the unit immediately started out again. Upon arriving at their destination that night they discovered that they had forgotten to return the skillet. Deputy squad leader Lü Chung-ch'üan took a fighter and covered more than 100 li that very same night to return the skillet to Madame Chang. When the people of the village heard about that, they were deeply touched and said that they must properly emulate the aims lofty quality of the PLA.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Get A Firm Grip on Line Education and Make A Good Job of Industrial Production

by

The Party Committee of Wuhu Municipality,
Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 31, 1972)

Over the past year, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conduct education in ideology and political line," we have organized cadres to conscientiously read and study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, and penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Line education has stimulated the development of industrial production. In 1971, total municipal industrial output showed an increase of 18.7 percent compared with 1970. For the first half of this year, the annual plan was fulfilled by 48.4 percent, or an increase of 17.4 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A Dynamic Force for Developing Production

How should the relations between line education and industrial production be correctly handled? At first, some comrades lacked an adequate understanding of the great significance of line education. They said something like "The most realistic problem is to push production up. Everything else is sheer nonsense." Several of us comrades of the standing committee felt that we must head for basic levels and get involved in practice to make investigations and studies and sum up experiences to solve this problem.

The Tungfang Matrix Factory was an advanced unit of our municipality in learning from Tach'ing in industry. For three years and more, the State plan for matrix output of this factory was fulfilled and overfulfilled from month to month. Product costs showed a steady drop. Profits surrendered to the State registered a big-margin increase. In line with the factory's needs and possibilities, those of the factory resorted to comprehensive utilization in a big way and took up agricultural and subsidiary production. Prominent results were achieved. One basic experience gained by this factory called for intensified efforts toward ideological and political line education and overall implementation of the great guideline of "grasping revolution and promoting production." At the end of 1968, the moment the revolutionary committee of this factory was established it launched a penetrating mass campaign for Party rectification, Party building and purification of the class ranks. Meanwhile, the masses were aroused to handle production well. After the establishment of the new Party committee, the line of unity for victory of the Party was studied, erroneous ideas of leading members rectified, Party unity strengthened and Party leadership over economic work reinforced. In the production effort,

the Party committee of the factory constantly associated reality with education in the Party's basic line and in the general line for socialist construction. A blow was dealt at the enemy's disruptive activities. Anarchist thinking was criticized and enterprise management strengthened. A boost was given to the development of industrial production.

We called in this factory an on-the-spot experience-exchange meeting. But in the process of studying and popularizing the experience of this factory, some factories sought a solution to their problems by turning to solely raw materials, equipment and technology as possible causes. To counter such a situation, we took a look into certain factories and enterprises. It was found that some units did poorly in production for reasons varying from lack of unity of the leading squad to interference and sabotage arising from anarchist thinking, failure to carry out the Party's various policies seriously and failure to apply the spirit of the general line in solving raw material, equipment and technical problems. These facts serve well to show that to push production up, we must direct intensified efforts toward line education so that line education can become a powerful driving force behind production expansion. Only by tackling line education vigorously, exposing and criticizing the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, continuously strengthening consciousness of the broad masses of workers and cadres in line struggle and enhancing the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism can we make various fields of endeavor move ahead triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Line Education Must Be Tackled Constantly and Repeatedly

"Historical experience is worth noting. A line and a viewpoint must be discussed constantly and repeatedly." This teaching of Chairman Mao tells us that problems related to the line and education in the line must be tackled constantly and repeatedly.

But after a spell of effort in line education, some comrades developed the idea of "getting close to the end." This hampered the deepening of line education. To solve this problem, we launched a study class with the participation of members of leadership at various levels in the whole municipality. Everyone was further organized to conscientiously study the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and criticize the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. Through study and criticism, everyone came to understand that class struggle rises and falls and that class struggle and line struggle permeate the whole historical period of socialism. This calls for our constant attention to line education.

As far as actual conditions on the industrial front of our municipality are concerned, the struggle between the two lines and two ways of thinking is very heated. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the broad masses of workers and cadres criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist enterprise-building line of swindlers of the Liu

Shao-ch'i type, and raised their line struggle consciousness and their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. But it must be noted that development tends to be unbalanced. Concerning certain problems, what is the correct line, what is the wrong line and what is the dividing line between the correct and the wrong line--these points are still not seriously clarified for some comrades. For instance, whether political work in factories and enterprises must be integrated with economic work, whether courage in taking up production means "production first," whether studying technique for the revolution means "vocational affairs in command," whether bold use of technical personnel means "reliance on specialists in running factories," whether trying to surrender more profits to the state means "profits in command"--all these problems are not yet clearly defined by certain comrades theoretically and in practice. In practice work, they often waver between the Left and the Right and take note of a main tendency to the neglect of another tendency possibly lying beneath it. As far as these units are concerned, line education must be continuously deepened. It is not a matter of "getting close to the end."

In practice, we also come to understand that line education must permeate all work processes from beginning to end. Last year, with line education as the lever, we directed vigorous efforts toward enterprise management. Most of the enterprises established and rounded out regulations and systems and improved operational management. At this time, the leading comrades of some units erroneously held that "taking a look into regulations and systems will do and ideological education may be relaxed a bit." As a result, "regulations and systems are put down on paper and pasted on the wall and yet not firmly carried out in practice."

This year, we joined members of the leading squads at various levels in duscussing this problem. Through setting forth facts and reasoning things out, everyone realized that after the establishment of regulations and systems, we must still persist in constant ideological and political line education. Only in this way can we continuously raise the worker masses' consciousness of execution of regulations and systems and thus call into full play the role of regulations and systems.

The Allied Chemical Fertilizer Plant was once an advanced unit among small chemical fertilizer factories in the whole country. For a time, due to laxity in class struggle, production failed to move ahead. From the second half of last year, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the plant tenaciously clung to the line as a lever in grasping revolution and stimulating production. New achievements were scored. For the first quarter of this year, the production plan was fulfilled ten days ahead of schedule. Chemical fertilizer output from January to May showed an increase of over 90 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Costs and consumption dropped. Such a "U-shaped" (馬鞍形) situation appearing in the factory made us realize deeply that even those units with results achieved in line education and with a good showing in production must continuously direct vigorous efforts toward line struggle and line education. Once class struggle and line education is relaxed, production expansion will suffer.

Change the Style and Seek Practical Results

Last year, we once put great energies into line education, but production in some units still failed to get ahead. What was the matter? After an investigation, it was found that the main cause was these units' failure to handle line education in a down-to-earth manner. They remained content with general mobilization and arrangements without doing penetrating and elaborate work. So they could not provide a real boost for the development of industrial production.

This problem also reflected our failure at that time to associate line education with industrial production properly and closely in giving ideological guidance. To counter such a situation, we studied Chairman Mao's teaching that ideological and political work "be associated with economic work," and summed up experience and lessons. We came to realize that only by closely associating the practice of the three major revolutionary campaigns with line education and handling properly class struggle and two-line struggle can we carry out line education in a vivid, concrete and down-to-earth manner and achieve practical results in stimulating industrial production. In line education this year, we doggedly persisted in combining theory with practice and associating organically line education with the struggle-criticism-transformation effort in the unit. Everything fell into place with the proper lever upheld. Relatively good results were achieved.

A summing-up of experiences and lessons at an earlier stage also made us realize that to conduct line education in a down-to-earth manner, we must have a good leadership style.

In the past, we called too many meetings above and seldom penetrated into basic levels. We made too many general calls and gave little attention to concrete guidance. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, through conscientious reading and fighting arrogance and self-complacency, we elevated the leadership style to the high plane of the line for understanding, and strived for a change in leadership style. This year, most of the comrades of our municipal Party committee and its standing committee and organizations under the municipal Party committee headed for basic-level units to make investigations and studies and ascertain conditions. Timely guidance was given in line education. The criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign deepened continuously. Practice made us understand that the leadership method "from the masses and back to the masses" is one that must be doggedly upheld. Only by changing the leadership style and getting involved in practice can we acquire first-hand data, unearth and solve problems in time and seize the initiative in guiding the campaign.

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ARMY DAY EDITORIAL

Carry Glorious Tradition Forward

-- "August 1" Army Day Editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i, Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1972)

following is the full text of the "august 1" army day editorial entitled "carry the glorious tradition forward" published by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" in commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army:

today is the brilliant festival of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

founded and commanded by the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army has traversed a glorious course. the 1927 "august 1" nanchang uprising fired the first salvo against the kuomintang reactionaries. the autumn harvest uprising that year brought into being the workers' and peasants' armed forces which marched into the chingkang mountains and set up the first rural revolutionary base area. thus a people's army of a completely new type emerged in china and kindled the flames of revolutionary armed struggle. in close unity with the people, this army fought heroically, advanced wave upon wave and, after a long and most arduous struggle, won the great victory of overthrowing the three big mountains -- imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. since the founding of new china, the army has maintained and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of the war years and waged successful struggles to defend the motherland, to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea and to smash aggression and subversion by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, thereby making outstanding contributions to the socialist revolution and construction and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, our army as a working force has shouldered the glorious tasks of supporting industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the left, exercising military control and carrying out political and military training, thus making new contributions to the people.

since the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party, the people's liberation army, with the warm attention of chairman mao, has carried out

education in ideology and political line and achieved remarkable results. armed with the three basic principles put forward by chairman mao, namely "(boldface begins) practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire (boldface ends)", the commanders and fighters have made a deep-going criticism of liu shao-chi and other swindlers. this has raised the political consciousness of the people's army. it has become a common practice among the cadres and fighters to make a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. the relations between officers and men and between armymen and civilians have become closer. a mass campaign for military training is gaining momentum. our troops have been strengthened both politically and militarily. rallying still more closely round the party central committee headed by chairman mao, the whole army is advancing with vigour and courage.

the 45-year history confirms that the chinese people's liberation army is loyal to the party and the people and has a glorious revolutionary tradition. however ferocious the enemy, he can never overwhelm this army, but will be vanquished by it. any careerist or conspirator who wants to undermine this army is only day-dreaming. mountains may be shaken, but the liberation army -- never exclamation our army is worthy of the designation of a great people's army.

chairman mao has pointed out: "(boldface begins) the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. (boldface ends)" when the party's line is correct, we have everything: if we have no men, we will have them; if we have no rifles, we can get them; if we do not have state power, we will be able to seize it. if the line is incorrect, we will lose what we already have. it is in the course of the inner-party struggle between the two lines that our army has grown. the victory of the chinese people and the people's liberation army is a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the kutien meeting resolution drawn up by chairman mao has enabled our army to build itself entirely on a marxist-leninist basis and become a genuine people's army under the absolute leadership of the party and an instrument for carrying out the party's programme and line. all commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army should make further efforts to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the party's line, do a really good job in the current campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, be still more conscious in implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line, carry forward the revolutionary tradition and strive for still greater glory.

our army is distinguished by a remarkable unity within its ranks and with those outside them. it has always followed the twin policies of ruthlessness to the enemy and kindness to our own; in the relations between army and people, army and government, officers and men, military work and political work, and among cadres, it has observed correct principles, carried out the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, remained modest and prudent and guarded against arrogance and rashness. relying on all this, it has won splendid victories. the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country should carry this tradition forward. they must follow chairman mao's teaching: (boldface begins) the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country (boldface ends). the army should support the government and cherish the people; the government should support the army and cherish the people. (boldface begins) if the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them? (boldface ends)

it is necessary at all times to keep to the style of hard struggle. chairman mao has said: "(boldface begins) we must advocate hard struggle, which is our intrinsic political characteristic. chinchou is a place that grows apples. at the time of the liaohsi campaign it was autumn, and the people had lots of apples in their homes. our fighters did not take any. i was deeply moved when i read about this. here the fighters were conscious that not to eat the apples was noble, to eat them would be ignoble, for the apples belonged to the people. such consciousness is the basis of our discipline. it is the result of leadership and education by our party. man must have some spirit, and the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat comes from this consciousness. (boldface ends)" ours is still a developing country with a relatively backward economy. decades of hard struggle are still needed to build china into a more prosperous country. we must go on performing our internationalist duties and strive to make still greater contributions to humanity. all the cadres and the people must constantly keep this in mind. our army has always acquitted itself well and it should continue to act as a model of hard struggle.

we are commemorating the 45th anniversary of the founding of our army in an excellent domestic and international situation. but the people's liberation

army should in no way relax its fighting will. it should strengthen army building and conduct military and political training well in accordance with chairman mao's line on army building. the people of the whole country and the commanders and fighters of the whole army should clearly recognize the aggressive nature of imperialism and social-imperialism, heighten their vigilance, defend the motherland, and grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war. our socialist motherland brooks no encroachment by anyone. we are determined to liberate our sacred territory taiwan province. let us unite to win still greater victories along chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation

ARMY DAY RECEPTION

Grand Peking Reception Marks Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1972)

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the great chinese people's liberation army has traversed a fighting course of 45 years. the chinese ministry of national defence gave a grand reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the glorious "august first" army day.

the reception took place in the banquet hall of the magnificent great hall of the people. on the rostrum was a huge portrait of chairman mao, the founder and commander of the chinese people's liberation army and the great leader of the chinese people. the portrait was flanked by ten red flags.

among the guests were:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame sarin chhak; and general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame duong sam ol;

captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, and captain aliou traore, deputy commander of the malian air force; endalkchew makonnen, minister of communications, tele-communications and posts

of the empire of ethiopia and chairman of the board of directors of the ethiopian airline, and his wife; ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam; veiz gjebero, albanian vice-minister of construction; amilcar cabral, general secretary of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde, and his wife, and the delegation of the party he is leading;

the delegation of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist) with livio risaliti as its leader and manlio dinucci as its deputy leader; american friends frank coe, ruth coe, sol adler and pat adler; joris ivens, internationally-known dutch film director, and marceline loridan, french film worker; r.h. witke, american woman writer and associate professor of history; chih kung jen, chinese-born american scholar and vice-chairman of the applied physics laboratory research center of johns hopkins university and professor of microwave physics, and his wife; and dr. joseph needham, master of the caius college of cambridge university and bio-chemist, and his wife; and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, military attaches of embassies of various countries in peking, and their wives.

present were: tung pi-wu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and acting chairman of the people's republic of china; chu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; wang tung-hsing, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, vice-chairmen of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee; chen yun and li fu-chun, vice-premiers; teng tai-yuan and hsu teh-heng, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national defence council; hsiao ching-kuang, su yu and wang shu-sheng, vice-ministers of national defence; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

comrade yeh chien-ying delivered an important speech at the reception where a revolutionary atmosphere of unity for victory prevailed. on behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, he expressed warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to the distinguished guests, friends and comrades present.

looking back at the glorious fighting course traversed by the p.l.a. under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, he pointed out: having undergone the test of protracted revolutionary struggles, our army is now more united and more powerful than ever before.

comrade yeh chien-ying said: in the excellent situation at home and abroad, the chinese people's liberation army must not relax its fighting will. we must step up education in the line, conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, develop in depth the movement to repudiate revisionism and rectify the style of work, steadily raise our consciousness of struggle between classes and between the two lines, and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we must diligently study chairman mao's military writings, do a good job of military training and strengthen the building of the militia. we must give full play to our fine revolutionary traditions, always maintain the style of plain living and hard struggle, modestly learn from the people of the whole country and strengthen the unity between the army and government, between the army and the people, and between officers and men. we must heighten our vigilance, strengthen our preparedness against war and defend our great socialist motherland. we are determined to liberate taiwan.

his speech was warmly applauded.

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in the course of the reception, the band played the tunes of "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman", "a long, long life to chairman mao", "in praise of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china", "the people's army is loyal to the party", "march of the chinese people's liberation army", "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and other revolutionary songs.

present at the reception were:

members of the c.p.c. central committee now in peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) wang chen, wang hung-kun, wang hui-chiu, wang hsin-ting, teng ying-chao, kuang jen-nung, liu hsien-chuan, liu hsi-chang, hua kuo-feng, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, chen chi-han, li chiang, li chen, li shui-ching, chang tsai-chien, chang tien-yun, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang ting-cheng, chang yi-hsiang, chiu chuang-cheng, su ching, yu chiu-li, ni chih-fu, kao wei-sung, tsao li-huai, peng shao-hui, lai chi-fa, tsai chang and teng hai-ching; alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee now in peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) fang yi, shih shao-hua, liu hsi-yao, chu kuang-ya, chen hua-tang, wu chung, chang shih-chung, chang ling-pin, yang chun-sheng, tang liang, kuo yu-feng and huang wen-ming;

leading members of the various general departments, services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and other departments hsiang chung-hua, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, chang hsien-yueh, wang yang, li ju-hung, chiao chih, su chen-hua, liu tao-sheng, tu yi-teh, lan wen-chao, liu lu-chang, chen fa-hung, yao kuo-min, li chia-yi, li chen, hu chi-tsai, sung wei-shih, lo hua-sheng, chou shih-chung, chen hsiang, hsiao ke, kao ti-chien, han shuang-ting, chin tao, tsai hung-chiang, chang ting, yang yin-sheng, lo ching-chang, hu pei-wen, chen fu-chu, chin yeh, li pin-ying, pei tsung-cheng, chou ti-min,

chi ting-chu, sung teng-hua, meng ping, chu chan-hai, chai cheng-wen, wang ti-kang, li pao-chi, liang chi-min, wei po-ting, chiang jun-kuan, lu tsun-fu, li kuang-hsiang, liu yung-shou, li ping, chang chi-chen, chang chih, liao chu-chiang, peng po, keng hsueh-wen, ma fa-jan, sun jun-ching, shih lei, liu cheng-hsing, hsu pin, liu li-feng, fan hui, yin hsi-peng, yuan hua-ping, cheng hsueh-yu, yang hu-chen, chung kuang-tien, feng shou-hsi, kuei shao-chung, han yi-fu, liu hsuan-ting, yang yung, liu yung, chen tsai-tao, yen teh-ming, chung chih-ping, chung han-hua, lu jui-lin, kuo peng, lai kuang-hsun, chou shih-ti, chou chun-chuan, chen po-chun, li chih-min, li ta, chu liang-tsai, liao han-sheng, kan wei-han, mo wen-hua, li yao, peng chia-ching, li hsueh-san, lu nan-chiao, tung chi-wu and tseng tse-sheng;

tseng han-chou, vice-president of the supreme people's court; hsieh fu-min and chi fang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; chang hsi-jo, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference;

leading members of the departments under the c.p.c. central committee wang liang-en, yang teh-chung, feng hsuan, shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, liu chien, liu yu-fa, wang chun-ching, tsui chung-min, che chih-ying, yin chung-wei, yeh chih-hsin, miao peng-fei, yuan hua-min, liu chung-hsing, tseng wei, chang chi-chih, teng kang, liu chien-kung, tung lin, wu leng-hsi, tsui chin-yao, meng ping-shan, hsu chien-sheng, liu tung-hsin, ting chiao, chang lien-so and wang shou-hsiang;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang kuan-lan, pai hsiang-kuo, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao, yu chan, liao cheng-chih, wang shu, chang wen-chin, nan tsung-cheng, ku ming, chen shao-kun, kang shih-en, chang wen-pi, yang chieh, mao mung-hsiang, yuan hsueh-kai, hsiao yu-ming, wang cheng, huang chung-hsueh, yang kuo-yu, yang li-kung, yin cheng-chen, fan tzu-yu, liu fu-chih, chih chun, chen jen-hung, wu heng, li ching-chuan, wu ching-tung, liu shao-wen, yang chi and chang chien;

thirtyfive representatives of p.l.a. combat heroes and model workers, p.l.a. men who are taking part in the "three supports and two militaries", and the militia and the families of armymen and revolutionary martyrs, including kuo en-chih, chou tien-tsai, yen so-kuei, li yun-lung, shen chih-hung, yu chang-fu, wang chueh-min, tuan kuo-sheng, ma cheng-ching, chen tai-pao, yang min-tai, chi shu-yu, chao teh-chin, yin ming-ten, chang ping-kun and chu chan-ying; and

representatives of peking workers, peasants, literary and art circles and sports circles, including fu yu-fen, sun feng-chiang, yin wei-chen, chao chun-chen, chao chih-hsi, chen yung-hsiang, li chin-shan, li li-fang, li ping-shu, feng chih-hsiao, chien chiang, hsieh tieh-li, tan yuan-shou, ma chang-li, sung chen, li teh-lun, tu chin-fang, chuang tse-tung, ni chih-chin, tseng kuei-ying, cheng liang, chen pao-ching and yuan wei-min.

also present were l.f. ilyichev, leader, and v.g. gankovsky, deputy leader, of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question, and mrs. gankovsky.

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech at Chinese Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by yen chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, at the reception given here this evening by the ministry of national defence to mark the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

respected mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia,

your excellency respected kissima doukara, member of the national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security of mali,

distinguished guests from albania, viet nam, ethiopia, guinea (bissau) and the cape verde islands,

respected cambodian ministers and their wives,

respected heads of diplomatic missions and their wives,

respected military attaches and their wives,

comrades and friends,

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the chinese people's liberation army has traversed a fighting course of 45 years. today, we are celebrating this brilliant festival with full confidence in victory. on behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, i express warm welcome and sincere thanks to the distinguished guests, friends and comrades present at this reception.

the chinese people's liberation army is a people's army of a new type, created and commanded by our great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party. the history of the past 45 years proves that our army is worthy of the name of a great people's army armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. during the period of the democratic revolution, our army, together with the people of the whole country, followed the road pointed out by chairman mao of encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities, defeated the powerful domestic and foreign enemies and won the great victory of the chinese revolution. since the founding of the people's republic of china, our army has, again together with the people of the whole country, victoriously performed its glorious duty of defending our socialist motherland,

smashed the aggression and subversion by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and shattered the criminal schemes of the traitors, enemy agents and careerists, who wormed their way into the party, to usurp party leadership, seize power and restore capitalism. it has thus made great contributions to our socialist revolution and socialist construction. having undergone the test of protracted revolutionary struggles, our army is now more united and more powerful than ever before.

comrades and friends,

the present world situation is excellent. the farther the superpowers stretch their hands, the more extensive and vigorous becomes the resistance of the people of the world. the heroic peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia have won great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the struggle of the arab peoples and the palestinian people against the control of the superpowers and for the recovery of their lost territories and their right of national existence is developing in depth. countries of the third world and the revolutionary people throughout the world are scoring one new success after another in their struggle against hegemony and power politics.

however, the nature of imperialism and social imperialism will never change. they will never cease their arms race and their contention for world hegemony. while loudly preaching "disarmament", "limitation of strategic arms" and "the strengthening of international security", they are in reality intensifying their arms expansion and war preparations and continuing to vie for nuclear superiority and to subject other countries to their aggression, subversion, control or interference. the struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, subversion and anti-subversion, control and anti-control, and between interference and anti-interference will go on over and over again. we are convinced that the peoples of the world, heightening their vigilance, strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle, will certainly be able to win still greater victories in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles.

in the excellent situation both at home and abroad, the chinese people's liberation army must not relax its fighting will. we must step up education in the line, conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, develop in depth the movement to repudiate revisionism and rectify the style of work, steadily raise our consciousness of struggle between classes and between the two lines, and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we must diligently study chairman mao's military writings, do a good job of military training and strengthen the building of the militia. we must give full play to our fine revolutionary traditions, always maintain the style of plain living and hard struggle, modestly learn from the people of the whole country and strengthen the unity between the army and government, between the army and the people, and between officers and men. we must heighten our vigilance, strengthen our preparedness against war and defend our great socialist motherland. we are determined to liberate taiwan.

now i propose a toast

to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung, creator and commander of the chinese people's liberation army and the great leader of the chinese people,

to the brilliant victories won by the chinese people's liberation army under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line,

to the new victories of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world,

to the great unity of the people of the world,

to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

to the health of special envoy ieng sary,

to the health of his excellency minister kissima doukara,

to the health of the distinguished guests from albania, viet nam, ethiopia, guinea (bissau) and the cape verde islands,

to the health of the cambodian ministers and their wives,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives,

to the health of the military attaches and their wives, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

MILITIA

Heroic Militia Platoon on Tibetan Plateau

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jul. 31, 1972)

a militia platoon formed by emancipated serfs on the ari highlands in the tibet autonomous region on china's western border has been commended as an advanced regional unit. the platoon of chiakang township, rudok county, engages in production while carrying out military training and has helped build up and defend the frontier area on the kailas range.

determination of emancipated serfs

with the help of the people's liberation army, the million tibetan serfs quelled the counter-revolutionary rebellion staged by the dalai traitorous clique in the spring of 1959 and smashed serfdom. looked down upon by the manorial lords as "speaking animals", the emancipated serfs have become their own masters.

nulayangchia, one of the emancipated serfs who went to peking to attend the national day celebrations in 1960, had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao on the reviewing stands at tienanmen. with tears of happiness in his eyes, nulayangchia pledged "i will always be loyal to the party and the people and follow chairman mao in making revolution all my life exclamation"

after returning to his village, nulayangchia for a long time asked himself a question which he had never thought of before: "why did we suffer so much in the past and are happy now?"

for generations his family had been serfs. his father's eyes were gouged out by a manorial lord, his younger brother dropped dead of hunger while tending sheep, and he himself began to toil at the age of eight. he had to wear worn-out sheepskins and eat left-overs. then when the emancipated serfs had begun to lead a happy life, the dalai traitorous clique started the rebellion in an attempt to maintain its reactionary rule. nulayangchia reminded himself of chairman mao's teaching "the rights the people have won must never be lightly given up but must be defended by fighting."

nulayangchia knows that the enemy always dreams of a comeback to put the people under its yoke again. so long as imperialism, revisionism and reaction exist, the people must take up guns to defend their socialist motherland. he asked the leadership to issue him and other villagers arms to organize a militia unit. with the help of the local party organization and the frontier guards of the people's liberation army, he and other activists set up a joint defence group -- the predecessor of the present militia platoon.

soon after this, several rebels sneaked back into the area to snatch livestock. nulayangchia immediately led members of the joint defence group in fighting the rebels whom they defeated and took back the cattle and sheep. the struggle raised the class consciousness of the people. many villagers, men and women and even older people and teenagers, applied to join the defence group. the group was reorganized into a militia platoon which was issued new rifles.

tunchujenchin, one of the militiamen, received a head wound in fighting invading rebels. despite his pain, he struggled to his feet and reported this new enemy move to the frontier guards. he fainted several times on his way but pressed ahead. as he stumbled forward, his hand touched scars on his body caused by his master's flogging before liberation. the crimes of the rebels also incensed him. all this infused him with strength and he covered several kilometres to reach the frontier guards. with militiamen, they pursued the rebels and dealt them a crushing blow.

tunchujenchin is now 55 years old, yet he continues as a member of the militia platoon. he shows youthful vigour in standing guard or on patrol duty, and transport work.

outstanding militia platoon

the chiakang militia platoon distinguished itself for keeping sharp vigilance on the border while persisting in farm and livestock production. the frontier commanders

and fighters often went to the chiakang township and joined the militiamen in political study and military training. with the help of the frontier guards, the militiamen are skilled in grenade throwing, bayonet fighting and firing.

once platoon leader nulayangchia was ill, but he did his patrol duty with others. when he was asked to stay behind, he said: "i would be most uneasy."

a man in his fifties, squad leader chansitochi volunteered to be a vanguard on a patrol mission. in his childhood, he worked as a servant in a monastery. and he got arthritis because of lack of clothing and overwork. on patrol, he led his squad in climbing a snow-covered mountain 5,000 metres above sea level. they stayed there for a dozen days, living off melted snow and parched barley, sometimes making forced marches more than 20 hours on end.

the militiamen also encourage their family members to respond to chairman mao's call for everybody to be a soldier. this increased their alertness. one day an old woman saw a suspicious man passing by, she asked her son to follow him while sending another son to report to her husband who was standing guard. they found out that the man was a bad egg and reported this to the frontier post and militia platoon. the frontier guards arrested him.

militiamen building socialism

the militiamen are heroic fighters in defending the border area and in building socialism.

a people's commune was established in chiakang township in early 1970. along with the commune members, the militiamen began a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. they reclaimed wasteland and built irrigation ditches. they led the masses in finding bird droppings to increase the supply of manure. once, they discovered nests in mountain caves, climbed up and carried back a lot of bird droppings the first day.

melted snow on the mountains swept down last spring. this threatened to destroy the barley fields just sown. the militiamen dug drainage ditches at night to protect the fields. later, they fought against another flood and resowed the damaged fields. finally, they wrested a good harvest.

before liberation, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen in the township only had a horse, a dozen sheep and several hectares of barley fields. they relied on salt to exchange for grain with foreign merchants. now, they are self-sufficient in grain. they sold over 3 tons of surplus grain to the state last year. the number of sheep and yaks averaged ten per capita. the living standards of the masses have steadily improved. over 90 per cent of the herdsmen have bank savings, averaging 400 yuan per household. per capita consumption of grain, beef, mutton and butter is over three times the figure before the democratic reform and that of tea, five times.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Two-Thousand-Year Old Tomb Found in Perfectly Preserved Condition in Central China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1972)

a ferale corose, wooden coffins and large numbers o' burial accessories of the early western han dynasty dating back more than 2,100 years were found in a good state of preservation in a tomb unearthed at mawantui on the outskirts of changsha, hunan province, central china.

these are among the most important and extremely rare relics recently found. they are of great value to studying the history, culture, handicrafts, agriculture and medicine and preservatives o' the period. chinese archaeological workers are now working on the findings.

half immersed in reddish fluid, the fairly well-preserved corpse is wrapped in 20 silk clothes of various types. the fibres of the subcutaneous loose connective tissue remain distinct and elastic. the femoral artery is similar in colour to that of a fresh corpse. an injection of preservatives made the soft tissues swell immediately and then the swelling spread out. it is estimated that the woman died at about age 50.

the tomb is 20 metres deep from the top of the tomb to the coffin chamber and has a very complicated structure. the six coffins are placed one within another, supported by sleepers underneath. heaped around the walls and on the top of the outermost coffin was a 30 to 40 centimetres thick layer of charcoal, weighing about five tons, and sealed by white clay, 60 to 130 centimetres thick. it is probably due to these air-tight layers and some other treatment that the corpse, coffins and many burial accessories are free from decay.

there are over one thousand burial accessories, mostly placed in between the outermost and inner coffins. these include silk fabrics, lacquerware, bamboo and wooden utensils, pottery, grain, food and specially made funerary objects. the silk fabrics cover most of the varieties already known as belonging to the han dynasty (206 b.c.- 220 a.d.), including plain silk, gauze, brocade, embroideries and damask, gay and variegated in pattern and done with exquisite technique. the most valuable of these is a colour painting on silk over the innermost coffin. it is over two metres long, 92 centimetres wide at top and 47 centimetres wide at bottom, in a "t" shape, and with flying ribbons at the corners. the painting is elaborate. from the bottom upward, it presents scenes of the nether world, earth and heaven, partly taking themes from myths and legends like "yi the archer shoots down nine suns" and "lady chang ngo flies to the moon", partly portrayals of the life of the class society of those days. some scenes are drawn from imagination, while others are realistic. the drawing is made with smooth strokes and elaborately executed, in dazzling and strongly contrasting colours. by successfully condensing in one painting the highly diverse and expressive contents, the anonymous painter created a masterpiece o' ancient chinese silk painting. this is the only such painting dating back 2,100 years so far discovered in china.

the four sides of the innermost coffin are covered with silk embroidered by the "satin stitch" method, and the lid is covered with such fabric and silk decorated with rhomb-shaped patterns made of golden yellow, black and green feathers. this is the first time such decorated silk on a wooden coffin was discovered.

wooden figurines, inscribed bamboo-slips and bamboo cases are the three main kinds of articles made of such material. among the most valuable findings are the more than 120 wooden figurines, either dressed in coloured silk costumes or painted in different hues, including 26 which form a musical and dance troupe. opposite them are lacquered small tables, screens, walking sticks, incense bags, dressing-cases and long tables piled with food. among the musical instruments are a 25-stringed wooden "se", a zither-like instrument, a yu (a bamboo wind instrument) with 22 pipes of varying lengths arranged in two rows, and a pipe-chime formed of 12 bamboo pipes. these well-preserved musical instruments provide additional data for the study of ancient chinese music.

there are more than 180 pieces of lacquerware, with wooden bases still showing their original lustre. the forms were superbly designed and the painted patterns are varied, with interwoven lines in exquisite compositions. found in the tomb were batches of many kinds of pottery articles, including tripods, caskets, ewers and square vases, which were common in the tombs of the western han dynasty (206 b.c.- 24 a.d.) excavated in changsha. some of the lacquerware and pottery articles hold glutinous rice cakes, pickled vegetables, peaches, pears, arbutus, melons, eggs and rice. the food and fruit could still be easily identified when unearthed.

on the burial accessories were sealing-clay and an inscription in ink "family of marquis tai". according to the "han dynasty history" (a history of the western han dynasty in biographical compilation) and "the historical records" (a general chinese history in biographical compilation, giving a graphic and systematic account of many historical occurrences and social changes), the hereditary title "marquis tai" was conferred by emperor hui in the second year of his reign (193 b.c.) and was withdrawn after it had been passed on for four generations. the female body discovered was most likely that of the wife of the first marquis tai, marquis li tsang.

the "han dynasty history" stated: "marquis li chu-tsang, vizier of prince changsha, ruled 700 households ..." (li chu-tsang here was called li tsang in "the historical records".) it follows that with a territory of only 700 households in his possession, marquis tai was petty noble among the feudal princes in the early years of the han dynasty. the fact that he wasted so much labour and wealth on the funeral of his wife bears witness to the extravagance of the feudal ruling class and its ruthless exploitation of the labouring people.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out that in feudal society, "the peasants and the handicraft workers were the basic classes which created the wealth and culture of this society". it is very important to help the people know their own history and recognize their own creative power. the large number of valuable funerary articles excavated from the tomb are brilliant creations by the labouring people during the early period of the

han dynasty; they reflect the intelligence, ingenuity and great creative power of the chinese labouring people. the treasures buried for thousands of years were unearthed thanks to joint efforts by archaeologists and workers, peasants and soldiers. the great creations by the labouring people are now returned to their own hands.

HOSPITALS

Tientsin City Hospital Serves Peasants

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 1, 1972)

staff members of the nankai hospital in tientsin have toured the countryside in rotation to help develop rural medical service.

the hospital has regularly contacted a number of rural commune clinics in the past two years. apart from treating patients, the nankai medical workers run short-term courses for local "barefoot doctors".

the hospital guides its work with chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

at the tangcheng brigade in muchang commune, nankai doctors noted for their achievements in treating acute abdominal complaints by combining western and traditional chinese medicine take the "barefoot doctors" with them on home calls, give them lectures on elementary theory and direct them in clinical diagnosis and treatment. as a result, some cases can now be handled in peasants' homes. previously everyone had to be sent to commune or county hospitals.

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nankai offers the peasants its best doctors and medicine. last winter, a poor peasant in the tangshan region was in a critical state from hemorrhage of the liver. the local hospital asked nankai for advice. doctor wu hsien-chung, vice-chairman of the nankai hospital revolutionary committee and head of the acute abdominal ailments research group, went immediately and did a successful operation. the patient was saved.

the nankai doctors also take part in collective productive labour to be better re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. learning much from the peasants' sufferings in the old society and their warm love for socialism today, the city doctors raise their consciousness in serving the people. they tour peasant households in all weather. hearing of a pregnant peasant bleeding excessively, a woman obstetrician walked 25 kilometres to the patient in a snow-storm. the patient was in a state of shock. an immediate operation was necessary to remove the dead foetus. there was no hospital equipment or blood bank available. the

doctor thought of chairman mao's teaching on wholeheartedly serving the people and was determined to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants well. she performed the operation in the patient's home and watched over her throughout the night. the patient recovered uneventfully. the family was deeply moved and called the obstetrician "a good doctor educated by chairman mao".

WATER CONTROL

Mass Campaign to Build Water Control Projects in North China Province

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 1, 1972)

people's communes in hopei province, north china, have completed 13,000 small reservoirs, pumping stations, hydro-electric power stations and other small projects in a mass campaign that started last autumn.

in addition, the communes dug 82,600 irrigation and drainage ditches and levelled 721,000 hectares of farmland. over 170,000 hectares of low-lying land were built into rectangular plots provided with drainage ditches, with their height raised by earth removed to create the ditches. in the hilly areas, 62,000 hectares of slope land were turned into terraced fields.

in all, these projects involved 410 million cubic metres of stone and earth work. this amount of stone and earth, if paved into a wall one metre high and one metre thick, would gird the globe at the equator ten rounds.

hopei province was hit by a dry spell this year from spring to mid-july. the party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels led the masses in fighting the drought. people's communes and production brigades worked hard to build small reservoirs, ditches, dams and pumping stations to extend the irrigated acreage, and terraced hilly land.

reservoirs and other water control projects built as part of the efforts to harness the haiho river have shown their worth in combating the drought.

in chinghai county, the three canals dug this year are being used to irrigate and flush saline salts from 18,600 hectares of land. they will also drain excess water from the area.

over 340 ponds were dug in the tsangchou region this year, bringing the total number of ponds in the region up to 1,450. they provided water for 2,200 hectares of land during the dry spells.

the construction of large numbers of pump wells has helped extend the irrigated acreage of the province rapidly. most of the 29,800 pump wells sunk this year have been fitted out with equipment and put into operation to irrigate 120,000 hectares of land.

In Luancheng county, the commune members sank 340 new wells and deepened 1,400 wells. the 13,000 hectares of wheat land in the county were given six to seven courses of irrigation this year. this raised the county's average wheat yield to 3.8 tons per hectare, higher than last year's.

commune members have evolved many ingenious devices to speed up construction of the projects. a new bit for drills was designed in Tsaochiang county. this cuts the time required for boring a well from 20 days to three.

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SALT PRODUCTION

Two Big Saltfields in China Fulfill Year's Plans

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 1, 1972)

the tangku and hanku saltfields, two major producers along the north china coast around tientsin, have completed their 1972 raw salt production plans.

the workers in tangku saltfield this year channelled sea water into the evaporating pans earlier than usual and improved production process to increase the salt output. this enabled the field to raise its output and ensured good quality. hanku saltfield expanded the total area of its evaporating pans by 200,000 square metres as a result of opening sea beaches. output of raw salt was raised and quality improved.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Photo Exhibition Opens in Tirana to Mark Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 1, 1972)

a photo exhibition under the title "achievements of the people's republic of china in socialist construction" opened here yesterday in celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the albanian-chinese friendship society and the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

among those present at the opening ceremony were milo qirko, minister of communications, hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, bedri dedja, vice-minister of education and culture, and sabri pitkati, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy attended the opening ceremony.

ymer minxhozi, editor-in-chief of the pictorial "new albania", made a speech at the ceremony. he said: "the chinese people's liberation army, created, led and commanded by the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, grown in strength and marched forward triumphantly amid the storm of domestic and international class struggles. it is a powerful weapon of the communist party and people of china for safeguarding and reinforcing the dictatorship of the proletariat, for defending the fruits of victory of the socialist revolution, and for smashing all schemes of imperialism and modern revisionism." he paid warm tribute to the great victories scored by the chinese people in various fields in socialist construction, and to the great albanian-chinese militant friendship created personally by comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

more than 180 pictures were on display at the exhibition. they vividly reflect the tremendous achievements of the chinese people in the development of industry, agriculture, culture and education, science and technology, in the strengthening of national defence and in other fields.

CHINA AND AMERICAS

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Peru, Chile and Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1972)

a chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left here by air today for a friendly visit to peru, chile and canada on invitation.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chiang and chou hua-min, vice-ministers of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; and lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile.

also present were eduardo valdez, peruvian ambassador to china, armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china; m.d. corithorne, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy in peking; and officials of the peruvian, chilean and canadian embassies here.

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CHINA AND BHUTAN

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Sends Message of Condolence on Death of King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk of Bhutan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, yesterday sent a message to his majesty jigme singh wangchuk, king of bhutan, expressing condolences and sympatny on the death of his majesty jigme dorji wangchuk, late king of bhutan. the message reads:

his majesty jigme singh wangchuk, king of bhutan,

thimphu

shocked to learn of the unfortunate demise of his majesty jigme dorji wangchuk, late king of bhutan, i wish, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express our condolences and sympatny to your majesty, to her majesty the queen mother and to the royal government and the people of bhutan.

tung pi-wu

acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking, july 30, 1972

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Congratulates King Jigme Singh Wangchuk of Bhutan on His Accession to Throne

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, yesterday sent a message to his majesty jigme singh wangchuk, king of bhutan, expressing congratulations on the occasion of his accession to the throne. the message reads:

his majesty jigme singh wangchuk, king of bhutan,

thimphu

on the occasion of your accession to the throne of bhutan, i wish to express congratulations to your majesty and to the royal government and the people of bhutan on behalf of the chinese government and people.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's
republic of china

peking, july 30, 1972

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Embassy in Cuba Holds Reception on Occasion of Visit of Chinese Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Havana, Jul. 30, 1972)

lu chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cuba, held a reception in the chinese embassy yesterday on the occasion of the friendly visit to cuba of the chinese volleyball team.

present on the occasion were siro perez and mario rodriguez escalona, leaders of departments concerned of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation, eliseo acosta, president of the volleyball federation of cuba, ana maria gonzales, acting director of the department of asian and oceanian affairs of the cuban ministry of foreign affairs, luis mas matin, vice-president of the cuba-china friendship association, the cuban and chinese volleyball players and representatives of chinese residents in cuba.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Delegation of African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1972)

ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met with the delegation of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde led by its general secretary amilcar cabral. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned ting hsueh-sung, wang chuan-pin, ho kung-kai, hu li-peng and chu hsien-sung.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Socialist Member of Upper House of Japanese Diet Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1972)

yuko mochizuki, socialist member of the upper house of the japanese diet and noted film actress, and her husband shigeo suzuki, and her secretary yoshiaki doi arrived here by air today.

they were welcomed at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including lin lin, ching pu-chun, hsieh fang and shan ta-chi.

Hisao Kuroda and Five Other Friends from Japanese Socialist Party Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1972)

hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and socialist member of the lower house of the japanese diet, shichiro nozumi, toshio tanaka and hisao ishino, former socialist members of the japanese diet, and two other friends from the japanese socialist party rajao kato and yasutoshi akamatsu arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

among those who welcomed them at the airport were liao cheng-chih, president of the host association, and leading members of other organizations wang hsiao-yi, ching su-chun, wu shu-tung, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi and chou pin.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Gives Performance in Osaka, Japan

(NCNA-English Osaka, Jul. 31, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china presented here yesterday evening the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and the piano concerto "the yellow river".

some 3,000 spectators viewed the performance. the art festival theatre was packed to capacity and some provisional seats were added.

yasushi oshima, mayor of osaka, and his wife, and deputy mayor shinzaburo fukuyama attended the performance.

attending were also junichi ueno, fujio tashiro, gun nishikaze, shigeo omotahara, yutaaki iwami, yusho otsuka, yoshiro nomura, shisanaro sakamoto, kyukichi matsui, haroo inui, shinshichi inozuka, jiro kaneko, reizo amemiya, norio shirato, yoshio kondo, kyuichiro kimura, senji kubo, yosomatsu matsubara, den kawakatsu, shoji moriuchi, magosaburo yoshimura, ichizo kimura, chuoji hashimoto, keisei nagata, shiseichiro ohashi, yoshio shibata, shizuko sasaki, tadakiko tomoi, naoji iwada and other japanese friendly personages from political, economic, and art and literary circles.

kim byong suk, ryang gong son and chin byong gu, vice-chairmen of osaka prefectural headquarters of the general association of korean residents in japan were also present.

chairman of the osaka federation of chinese residents changliao fu-yuan and vice-chairman tsai tsung-chieh were among the spectators.

sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe was present.

the performance was warmly acplauded by the audience.

at the end of the performance, the mayor of osaka and his wife, and leading members of the osaka prefectural headquarters of japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the kansai headquarters of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, japanese socialist party, komei party and democratic socialist party ascended the stage to present bouquets to the artistes, congratulating them on their successful performance.

Chinese Agricultural and Peasant Delegation Visits Northeast Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 31, 1972)

the chinese agricultural and peasant delegation now on a friendly visit to japan toured hokkaido and akita, iwate and aomori prefectures in the northeast from july 20 to 30. it was warmly welcomed wherever it went.

a reception in honour of the delegation was given in sapporo city on the evening of july 20 by a reception committee with the all-hokkaido peasant league as its core. the reception was attended by genyu shinmura, chairman of the all-hokkaido peasant league, tetsuo ara, president of the hokkaido headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), seigo hayasaka, president of the hokkaido central union of agricultural cooperatives, keiichi nakamura, vice-governor of hokkaido, haruo okada, former diet member of the japanese socialist party, and people of various circles.

from july 21 to 24, the chinese delegation toured obihiro city, asahikawa city and naganuma town near sapporo, where it visited farms, agricultural experimental stations and peasant families. it was warmly received by local political circles and peasants.

the delegation visited honjo, yuzawa and omagari cities when it was in akita prefecture from july 25 to 30. members of the delegation exchanged experience and knowledge with japanese technicians during their visit to the hachirogata reclamation area, the northeast state experimental farm, the prefectural experimental farm, and an animal husbandry-agriculture experimental farm. they also called at peasant households in akita prefecture and had cordial conversations with the peasants.

the delegation left akita in two groups for iwate and aomori prefectures on july 30.

hao chung-shih, head, liu jang, deputy head, and other members of the delegation visited morioka city, iwate prefecture. they attended a welcome meeting sponsored by tadashi chida, governor of iwate prefecture, and visited an agricultural museum and the koiwai farm in the prefecture.

chen kang, deputy head, and other members, of the delegation arrived in aomori on july 30 and studied seed breeding of the fujisaka branch of the prefecture's experimental farm, visited the domestic animal sanitation experimental station, and exchanged experience with the local peasants.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member, of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met with the second japanese national and democratic education study group led by kenji kurokawa and a friendship visiting group of japanese senior middle evening school students with misao kumakiri as its leader and norihiro maekawa as its deputy leader. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned chang yu, tuan yun and lu peng-fei.

the two groups arrived here on july 29.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Minister Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1972)

captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, gave a farewell banquet here at noon today.

attending the banquet were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of various services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison and other organizations, including chang ta-chih, chou jen-chieh, tsao li-huai, huang tsu-hua, ma wei-hua, wang ti-kang, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, chen chien, chao chun-cheng, ho kung-kai, hsi yeh-sheng, chou jung-kuo and kuo tung-chun.

also present were captain aliou traore, deputy commander of the air force of mali; assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the malian embassy here.

in his speech at the banquet, minister k. doukara praised the chinese people's liberation army which, under the personal leadership of chairman mao tsetung, had written brilliant pages in the glorious epic of the people's republic of china.

he said: our young army is safeguarding our territorial integrity and keeping a watchful eye on menaces from within and without to ensure the aspirations of the masses

of the people in our country for peace, liberty and justice. he said: in africa, imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist forces have not yet laid down their arms. all africans must maintain a high vigilance against this.

he added: our independence and liberty cannot be genuine as long as there is foreign presence on our soil and some african countries are still subjected to domination. the malian people and government will give all-out support to the struggle for the liberation of our continent.

the minister reiterated mali's unreserved solidarity with the valiant people of viet nam, cambodia and laos in their fight against foreign aggression and for the withdrawal of foreign troops so that these countries will have the freedom to decide their own destiny. mali fully supports the three principles put forward by the democratic people's republic of korea for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland, he added.

in his speech, hsiao ching-kuang said: the current visit to china by minister kissima doukara and deputy commander aliou traore has further strengthened the unity and friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and mali.

he added: the friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and mali has been forged and developed in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. this friendship is sincere and profound and has a solid foundation. we are convinced that with our concerted efforts, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will surely undergo further consolidation and development.

in conclusion, hsiao ching-kuang expressed the hope that the malian people, under the leadership of moussa traore, head of state of mali, would make still greater achievements in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop national economy.

also present were military attaches of embassies of various countries and diplomatic envoys of guinea and mauritania to china.

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Malian Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1972)

captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, and captain aliou traore, deputy commander of the malian air force, concluded their friendly visit to china and left here for home this morning by special plane via shanghai.

the airport flew the national flags of mali and china.

the distinguished malian guests were seen off at the airport by hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chang ling-pin, deputy director of the g.l.d. general logistics

department, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of various services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison and other departments concerned, including chang ta-chih, chou jen-chieh, kuang jen-nung, huang tsu-hua, ma wei-hua, wang ti-kang, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, chen chieh, ho kung-kai, chou jung-kuo and chen ta-yuan.

also present at the airport were:

a diplomatic official of the malian embassy in peking;

military attaches of various foreign embassies in peking and diplomatic envoys of guinea and mauritania to china.

chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, accompanied the distinguished guests to shanghai.

upon their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the distinguished guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and others.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Rabat for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation left rabat by air for home yesterday after concluding a 10-day friendly visit to morocco, according to a rabat report. the delegation was led by pi wen-chuang and its deputy leaders were li kuang and chang heng-an.

the chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by ben zeroual, deputy chief of the sports department of the ministry of labour, social affairs, youth and sports, kettani, chairman of the moroccan table tennis association, moroccan ping-pong players and other moroccan friends.

charge d'affaires ad interim chang chih-hsuen and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in rabat were also present on the occasion.

during its stay in morocco, delegation visited rabat, casablanca, khouribga, marrakech, el jadida and other places where it was warmly received by local government officials, responsible members concerned and the people.

the chinese players held friendship matches and exhibition matches with moroccan players during their visit to these places.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ministry of Armed Forces Holds Grand Meeting in Celebration of Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 31, 1972)

Reproduced from best available copy.

the romanian ministry of the armed forces held a grand meeting here today in warm celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the several hundred people present on the occasion were colonel general stefan tirca, vice-minister of the armed forces of romania, lieutenant general octavian orban, deputy chief of the general staff of the armed forces of romania, and generals and officers from the bucharest garrison.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng, military attache lin chien and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present at the meeting.

colonel general tirca and military attache lin chien addressed the meeting.

colonel general tirca said that the chinese people's liberation army has been tempered and has gained rich military experience in the raging flames of struggle against domestic enemies and foreign imperialists. it is an army born among the labouring people; it maintains close ties with the masses and has won their widespread support.

the colonel general warmly praised the achievements made by the chinese people in all fields under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung.

he said, "though the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china are far away geographically, they have established close and friendly relations. the friendly relations between romania and china which had profound source in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the two peoples have added new and richer contents in the socialist period."

he pointed out that the relations between the romanian armed forces and the chinese people's liberation army continue to develop on the solid basis of the relations between the peoples and parties of the two countries.

in his speech, military attache lin chien gave an account of the brilliant fighting course traversed by the chinese people's liberation army.

he said that the romanian armed forces with a glorious revolutionary tradition was born in the great struggle for the liberation of the motherland. together with the industrious and brave romanian people, it has waged a heroic and tenacious struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, and has made valuable contributions to their own national liberation and to the victory of

the anti-fascist war of the world people. since the founding of people's power, the romanian people and their armed forces, under the leadership of the romanian communist party and persevering in the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, have won great successes in the struggle against imperialist interference, aggression and threats, and in the cause of socialist construction.

military attache lin chien said: "the chinese people and their army regard as their own and rejoice at the tremendous successes of the fraternal romanian people and their armed forces in the cause of defending their motherland and building socialism. they wish the romanian people and their armed forces more and still greater victories."

their speeches were warmly applauded. similar meetings were held at a cadre-training school of the air force, a mechanized army unit and a naval unit of romania from july 24 to 28.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Ambassador Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1972)

albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china, and his wife, gave a reception here this evening to mark the national day of the swiss confederation.

among the guests were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, hsien fu-min, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments, including chang wen-chin, ting hsi-lin, ma jen-hui, teng kang, liu shao-wen, chou chiu-yeh, han hsu, wang tung and kan mai.

present were members of the swiss m.p. group led by walter renschler.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

TT DELEGATION

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Back in Peking from Tunisia, Nigeria and Morocco

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation returned here by air today after its friendly visit to tunisia, nigeria and morocco. leader of the delegation is pi wen-chuan and deputy leaders are li kuang and chang heng-an.

the delegation was met at the airport by yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, leading members of organizations concerned lu ting, kuo lei and mou tso-yun, and table tennis players.

also present were nigerian ambassador to china m.a. sanusi and diplomatic officials of the nigerian and moroccan embassies in peking.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 30, 1972)

president kenneth kaunda of zambia received on july 28 hou chi-wen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

END

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